THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 30

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

British Stiffen Chinese Stand Against Japan

Observers Think London May Have Warned Tokyo to End Aggressions

Nanking Has Plan

Japan Said to Be Willing to Displace Military Moves With Old Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31—A doctrine of "thus far, but no farther" is being impressed upon Japan by China with strong though concealed support from Great Britain, according to the conclusions drawn by observers here.

Great significance is being attached to Nanking's confirmation that the Chinese Government had advanced certain proposals to Tokyo for "a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations through proper diplomatic channels," with Japan agreeing "in principle."

Although still confined to preliminary exchanges, it is believed that the reconstituted Chinese Government believes itself on the way to a restoration of diplomatic negotiation in place of military dictation by the Japanese.

No Further Advance

The belief grows that Japan is being told by the Chinese—and possibly in fairly specific form by the British—that she will be allowed to consolidate the gains thus far registered but that she must not attempt to move another step at the present time.

This theory fits a number of recent developments including the breakdown of Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara's movement for an avowedly autonomous North China régime. It keys with the Chinese attitude toward Manchoukuo. It dovetails well enough with the idea that China embarked on a managed-currency program with knowledge and advice of Sir Frederic Leith-Ross, British economic adviser now visiting the Far East, and without the knowledge or consent of Japan.

Combination Policy

That Great Britain is increasingly aroused to the menace of Japanese economic competition seems a fact self-evident enough. That Britain should desire to play a part in evolving China's formula for dealing with Japan is reasonable. And Britain, unlike the United States, has available the machinery for mingling freely in Chinese affairs on a combined political and economic basis with knowledge that her front can be made a united one in contrast to America's attitude of keeping hands off politically and insisting on private enterprise's hoeing its own row—a course which in such a matter as airplane sales has proved painfully difficult at times when America ran afoul of such Government-fostered competition as that put up by Italy.

The Chinese Government's theory on Japan seems clearly one of playing for time while the nation can gain strength. This is quite well realized in Tokyo, as may be seen by the growing Japanese impatience with even the fairest of fair words out of Nanking.

The Japanese Ambassador, Akira Ariyoshi, evidently was quite unable to satisfy the Foreign Office in Tokyo with his recent report of his conversation with General Chiang, and the general tenor of the dissatisfaction appeared to be: "We have had enough promises that there will be collaboration with Japan—what we want now is some action."

Perils Face Nanking

Active collaboration with Japan is the last thing the Chinese Government feels that it can afford. It has already gravely jeopardized its standing with the people of the country by letting go of Manchuria, by allowing Jehol to follow, by allowing the Japanese to move through Inner and to Outer Mongolia, by permitting North China to become in fact under Japan even though not in name, and by doing everything Japan has asked in regard to such matters as the suppression of free speech and free press where anything Japanese is involved; more cannot be tolerated, and it has been expedient already to exercise drastic censorship upon the newspapers with reference to its own position regarding Japan, while recent rumors that General Chiang might launch a sudden "holy war" against the Japanese may well have been inspired by Nanking with the double purpose of making the Chinese people feel less "sold out" and of giving the Japanese themselves some pause for thought.

If this interpretation is correct, some cessation of startling developments in China may well be at hand while the Japanese take stock.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

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Federal Agencies Set Pace Since Lindbergh Kidnaping In Detection of Criminals

Congress Has Helped With Laws and Hoover G-Men Have Proved They Can Grapple With Underworld—Local Co-operation Improves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The Federal Government has made great progress, on a broad front, in dealing with crime since the original Lindbergh kidnaping. No crime committed in the United States probably ever so shocked the conscience of the nation.

The immediate result was, first, a series of other kidnapings, as desperate underworld characters caught the Hauptmann suggestion and then the slow, implacable development of federal means of dealing with them—a movement which broadened its scope, until today the original Lindbergh case is coming to be seen more and more as a landmark in America's dealing with the sinister forces of crime.

Federal Agencies Set Pace

Recognizing that the country's extraordinarily high crime rate is due to fundamental social and economic conditions within the rapidly growing nation, the federal agencies of justice have been mobilized as never before to correct these conditions.

With this lead by the Federal Government has come a certain improvement in state and local agencies, though, for the most part, America's major problem in solving disgraceful crime conditions is still in the cities and towns, where the Federal Government has no power to intervene.

Three Major Forms

Summarizing the developments in the Government's approach to American crime since the Lindbergh case, these have taken three major forms:

1. Congressional extension, backed by the courts, of the federal power to enter into the solution of interstate crime.

2. Development of new federal police agencies and methods at the forefront of which are the Federal Bureau of Investigation of J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-men."

3. Leadership to public opinion in the never-ending war on crime, symbolized before the Lindbergh crime by the Wickersham Commission, and after it by the Attorney General's crime conference, held last December in Washington.

The original federal kidnap law, or "Lindbergh Law," was signed June

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Colombian Firm Takes Gold Clause To Supreme Test

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A fresh attack on the constitutionality of the Act of Congress abrogating clauses in contracts calling for payment in gold was filed today with the Supreme Court.

The appeal was presented by a Colombia concern, Compania de Inversiones Internacionales, which contended that the law did not apply to international transactions between nonresidents of the United States.

The action was brought against the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland in an effort to recover $5307 on securities instead of the face value of $3135. The larger amount was asked on account of the cut in the dollar's gold weight to 59.06 per cent of the content at the time the investment was made.

Denied by New York Courts

New York State courts, from which the appeal was filed, denied the larger amount and awarded judgment for the smaller sum.

The Colombia concern sought to recover the larger amount on three first mortgage collateral 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the Finland Bank which were payable in United States gold coin "of the standard of weight and fineness as it existed on July 1, 1934." It contended the larger number of present-day dollars was necessary to represent the same amount of gold as the original investment.

Upheld by Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, at its last term, upheld the right of the Government to bar payment of private bonds in gold.

"The policy and purpose of the Congress of the United States in enacting the joint resolution," the petition said, "was to relieve persons and corporations of their contractual obligations in so far as it was deemed necessary to regulate the value of the money of the United States and to maintain at all times the equal value of esery dollar coined or issued by the United States, and to relieve domestic debtors and to raise the general level of domestic prices.

Claims Unconstitutionality

"Any extension of the resolution to include purposes beyond the express policy of the resolution so as to affect contracts or obligations of foreign creditors and foreign debtors, petitioner contends, violates the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution (barring taking of property without due process of law).

"The regulation of the value of contracts existing between foreign debtors and creditors not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States would be an unreasonable and arbitrary regulation not within the proper scope of Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States."

Newspaper Tax Opposed

Constitutionality of a 2 per cent gross receipts tax imposed by a Huey Long legislature on newspaper, magazine and motion picture advertisements in Louisiana was challenged today in a brief filed with the Supreme Court by 13 newspapers of that State.

Represented by Elisha Hanson, capital attorney, the newspapers contended the tax violated freedom of the press provisions of the State and federal constitutions.

The act, which affected all publications having a weekly circulation of more than 20,000, was held unconstitutional by a three-judge federal district court for eastern Louisiana. State officials appealed that ruling to the Supreme Court.

College Library Gets Rare Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The library of William and Mary College has received one of the two known copies in America of the "Abridgment of Public Laws of Virginia in Force and Use, June 10, 1720," the gift of Dr. John Stewart Bryan, president of the college, Dr. E. G. Swem, librarian, has announced. The other copy of this rare book is in the Huntington Library in California.

Legislature Aims At Short Session In Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Legislature, opening its 1936 session tomorrow with 367 measures already on the docket, will seek a June 1 prorogation, it was indicated today.

Mindful that the state pre-primary conventions, as well as the national party conventions, are scheduled for June, the 240 representatives and 40 senators are now geared to a session much shorter than the 1935 Legislature which prorogued on Aug. 17.

Shorter Session

The number of measures filed to date is an indication that the session will be reasonably brief. Last year at this time 438 bills had been filed in the House and Senate, compared with today's 367. It is expected 2131 bills will be filed up to Jan. 16, 1935. Jan. 11 is the last regular filing day.

The 1936 legislation, to date, presents few new issues. The measures range from a labor appeal for ratification of the federal child labor amendment to a move to repeal the horse- and dog-racing act.

The Governor in his annual message to the Legislature tomorrow undoubtedly will present some new legislation. The message runs approximately 12,000 words.

Small-Loan Bill

A renewed attempt will be made to reduce the interest rates on small loans. The present limit is 3 per cent a month. One representative would slash it to 2½ per cent, while another would cut it even lower.

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Boston Still Without Snow Removal Kit

Heavy Fall Would Find the City Entirely Unprepared to Meet Situation

Boston Today—*also sees*—$7,000,000 for 99 farm-to-market roads approved—Auto rates up as thousands flock insurance and Registrar's offices—Prosperity hailed by Boston business leaders for 1936—District Attorney quiz School Committeemen again.

***Snow*—Boston Still Without Equipment**

"It is indeed fortunate that the storm missed Boston," remarked Mayor Mansfield today, and thereby let the cat out of the bag . . . Boston does not yet have the $673,000 worth of new equipment needed to handle severe storms. Such a storm, considering records of past years, is now overdue.

Each storm warning hoisted by the U. S. Weather Bureau gives a moment of trepidation to more than one Boston official, it was learned today, for Boston is in no better position to remove snow than it was a year ago. And one year and one month ago Boston was helplessly snarled in a snow tangle that lasted five solid days while Public Works Department men vainly struggled with equipment admittedly inadequate.

Just why Boston doesn't have the new equipment was a vague matter today. Last summer the Mayor appointed a committee. The committee advised purchase of certain specified new equipment, including 125 dump trucks, two fuel trucks, eight tractors, 12 snow loaders and 17 sand spreaders. The Mayor approved the suggestion. The Finance Commission approved it, and three weeks ago (Dec. 2) the City Council voted a $673,000 loan order.

Everybody thought the problem was well taken care of. Today they learned differently. The equipment is not on hand, but nobody knew why. D. Frank Doherty, the purchasing agent, under whose jurisdiction the acquisition should come, was not in his office. Assistants said that bids had not yet been called for.

***WPA*—99 Farm-to-Market Roads Approved**

Federal approval for 99 new farm-to-market roads in Massachusetts was announced by Arthur G. Rotch, WPA head, today. Total cost of the roads will be $7,000,000, he said. Work will be given 624 men for six months.

These are to be soft earth roads, 18 feet wide and surfaced with gravel. They connect outlying farms with hard surfaced highways. The longest stretches will be 18 miles near Athol, 12 miles near Southbridge, and five miles near Lancas-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New Uses for Farm Products Sought by Natural Scientists

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31—Development of a by-product industry for the nation's farm goods, co-ordinated with the advances in natural science, was seen today to be a constructive alternative to the present emergency farm program of subsidizing the farmer "to plow under his crops and livestock" by Dr. Karl T. Compton, incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, which is meeting here this week in its ninety-seventh annual conference.

Dr. Compton, in a broadcast address before the association on the question of "What's Next in Science?" asserted that salvation for the farmer lies in teamwork with natural science, which shows ways of making silk from wood, rubber from weeds, and motor fuel from corn and potatoes. The association's president is also president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass.

Agricultural Research

"In the past," he declared, "agricultural research has led to greater yields of improved farm products. The great problem today is to discover new uses for these products, uses which will create new social values or partially replace the consumption of our exhaustible natural resources. Experience justifies belief that science may create new demands for farm products which will provide a constructive and permanent solution of the agricultural problem.

"This would be an infinitely better solution than the present emergency expedient of paying huge sums to induce farmers to raise less, to plow under crops and slaughter stock, in order that the rest of us, who pay that bill, will also have to pay more for our food."

Natural Science

Pointing out that developments in natural science have been largely effective in leading to recovery from previous depressions—as the railroad industry following the depression of 1870. The electric industry following that of 1896 and the automobile industry following 1907—Dr. Compton again looks to natural science applied in industry as the real "pump primer."

The AAA officials have held to the claim that production adjustment gave the farmer an equivalent of tariffs for industry. But Dr. Compton contended that, in his belief, natural science will soon be utilized in industries, which until now have largely depended upon "tariff protection, monopolies, exploitation of natural resources, governmental subsidies or simply on momentum of past strength."

Continuing the discussion of how natural science could be used to ease

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'Sapodilla, Come to Papaya'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—How about a little cardoni with our meat today, or one of those nice seaweeds or some yantia? is the sort of thing the subsistence-budgeted housewife may now ask her relief-roll family, for the New York City Works Progress Administration has been doing some culinary pioneering. The result is the announcement of a roster of 350 substitutes for spinach and other edibles, familiarity with which has not increased general liking. The new menu vista opened for variety in low-cost menus ranges world tastes.

"A study of every vegetable found in New York is what started and is spreading this culinary pioneering," the report on the vegetable project reads.

"Besides the common and familiar vegetables which only too often have proved again the old saying about the genesis of contempt, the agents for the Department of Public Markets and their associates in the Works Progress Administration have been cataloguing those specially imported for racial and national groups.

"The Jerusalem artichoke, escarole, soy bean, taro, finnochio, fava beans and even those esoteric tubers known only to gourmets are among the vegetables now being stripped of their mystery . . . to the end that they may be keeping no more secrets from the New York housewife than a peeled potato.

"Lesser known fruits are not being neglected either. The chayots, cherimoya, jujube, haw, loquat, mango, medlar, papaya, sappodilla and tamarind soon should be taking their places here with the banana, the orange and the grape."

Nor at this point is the housewife left to shift for herself. She may observe the ways of preparation in city-operated kitchens where regular classes, free to the public, are held as demonstration centers. The information gathered, according to the report, is being classified and indexed for the Department of Public Markets in what is believed to be the first complete library of raw foods ever collected for public information.

British Firm Rushes Plane for Negus' Use

Wide World

In It Haile Selassie Can Hit 172 Miles an Hour

A British Firm Has Constructed a Special Plane for the Emperor of Ethiopia. Capt. E. W. Percival Is Seen Superintending Final Adjustments of the New Job—a Four-Seater, Low-Wing Saloon, Which Has All the Luxuries of a Motorcar and Is Built to Attain a Speed of 172 Miles an Hour

Supreme Court Spurs President's Plans on Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Congressional leaders have advised President Roosevelt to deliver his annual message "on the state of the nation" on Friday or Saturday instead of waiting until Monday when the Supreme Court may hand down important decisions on new-deal legislation.

This is the first time in history that a President and Congress have had to consider the week-end holiday in arranging their plans. When Congress met on the first Monday in December, it was always customary to recess after a short opening session and send a message to the President that afternoon informing him that the two Houses were ready to receive his recommendations. On Tuesday the annual message would be sent or taken in person by the President and on Wednesday the budget message would be read.

Since the Lame Duck amendment has changed the meeting date to Jan. 3, the schedule of events must be altered this year. It was originally planned to hold a short session on Friday and then adjourn over the week-end out of respect for Senator Huey P. Long and Senator Thomas D. Schall who passed on since the last session, but the President's advisers have agreed that it would be unwise to hold the message up so long, especially in view of the fact that the Supreme Court may choose Monday to give its rulings on the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Bankhead Act, or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Message in Person

Unofficial word has been sent to the Capitol that Mr. Roosevelt intends to deliver his message in person. He is expected to address a joint session of the two bodies either Friday or Saturday afternoon.

The expectation is that the President's recommendations for new legislation at this time will be brief, with the door left open, as in other years, for further special messages as time goes on. In the absence of any specific instructions from the White House, congressional leaders are ready to start the session with bonus and neutrality proposals out in front.

Sponsors of bonus legislation were in conference today, hoping to write a bill that the President would not veto. It is understood that Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, author of the House bill last year, is ready to drop the inflationary money feature if the full cash value and cancellation of interest accrued on loans against the outstanding certificates can be guaranteed to the veteran.

The President expects to use his New Year holiday to put finishing touches on his two messages to Congress. He has invited financial writers from newspapers to meet him on Sunday for an explanation of the 1937 budget which will go to Congress early next week.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 31

Guffey Act—Held Invalid in Federal Court

Kansas City, Mo. (AP)— The Guffey coal law was held invalid under the taxing powers of the Constitution by Federal Judge Reeves, who declared the tax imposed by the act was "so burdensome and onerous as to destroy the business of the plaintiffs." Judge Reeves handed down the opinion after six Missouri coal companies had assailed the constitutionality of the Guffey law, and asked the court for a temporary injunction to prevent federal officials from collecting taxes provided by the "little NRA" of the coal industry.

In granting the injunction, Judge Reeves asserted the Guffey tax stood as a penalty to compel submission to a national regulatory code, and that there was no authority under the Constitution enabling Congress to stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry and promote its interstate commerce.

Lindberghs—Take Hotel Suite in Liverpool

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Liverpool, Eng.— The Charles A. Lindberghs, declared by members of the crew of their ship to have left the United States to avoid the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, landed here after a rough transatlantic trip. Guarded by detectives, they went into immediate seclusion in a hotel suite in the heart of Liverpool.

The family was disembarked after considerable delay and passing back and forth by officials. Then the door facing the gangway opened, and Anne Morrow Lindbergh glanced about. She saw the waiting crowd, many of them dock workers, and as a cheer went up she smiled. Then she ran quickly down the gangway, with Colonel Lindbergh, carrying his son, close behind.

Cardiff, Wales— A member of the family of Aubrey Neil Morgan, brother-in-law of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, said the Lindberghs would be guests in the Morgan home.

Notable gains in scourging kidnaping since the Lindbergh case: Page 1.

Britain—Gain of 50,000 Jobs Shown in Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— As the year ends, British unemployment has dropped 50,000 in December to the lowest figure since mid-1930—1,868,500. At the same time, the number of persons with jobs paying regular premiums into the unemployment insurance fund rose to 10,599,000. While some of the advance was due to seasonal holiday business, the revival in the iron and steel manufacture, engineering and cotton industries was received as further basic recovery.

The highest unemployment total in 1932 was 2,059,800 and the lowest number in the insurance list was 9,577,000.

Incomes—Rise 15 P. C. in 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The Treasury published its 1934 income figures. They showed:

1. Total net income for 1934 rose approximately 15 per cent over 1933. The Government's taxation share rose 36 per cent.

2. Despite this general rise, 177,000 persons dropped into the group of $5000 or less from a higher bracket. This group now constitutes 89 per cent of all taxpayers, and contributes 60 per cent of the total tax.

3. There were only 32 persons in the $1,000,000 income class, as compared with 50 the year before.

Thus, for the year 1934 there was a tendency toward slight redistribution of income caused by depression factors.

Treasury tables: Financial Page.

Egypt—Students Damage Premier's Car

Cairo (AP)— Two British outriders, escorting the motorcar of Premier Nissim to a conference at Cairo University, were roughly handled by a crowd which yelled: "Down with England—Egypt for Egyptians!" The Egyptian Minister of Justice also was given a hostile reception and manhandled by the students, who prevented the Premier from reaching the university by jumping on the car and damaging it. Sir Miles Lampson, the British High Commissioner, and King Fuad previously had canceled their scheduled attendance at the International Surgical Congress.

Professors—Place University on Ineligible List

St. Louis, Mo.— The American Association of University Professors unanimously placed the University of Pittsburgh on its ineligible list or "blacklist," the Associated Press reports. The reason given was the "atmosphere of fear, uncertainty and intimidation" surrounding the faculty, as testified to by more than 100 professors at the university interviewed by the professors' representatives. Suppression of academic expression on social and economic issues, and even on affairs of university administration, was charged by the association.

It was pointed out that the university was situated in a great industrial center, steeped in conservatism. Andrew Mellon is a trustee. The professors made it plain they were not branding the university, but its present administration.

Coast Guard—Liquor Patrol Ordered

Washington (AP)— President Roosevelt ordered the coast guard to patrol waters 62 miles beyond the 12-mile limit. Under certain situations, the patrol is authorized to seize carriers of contraband liquors within the new area.

The President's order follows the program which resulted in liquor treaties with 16 foreign countries, in conformity with the Antismuggling Act of last Aug. 5. The new area is the fifth similarly established under the antismuggling campaign, the others being off the Middle Atlantic states, and at southern and gulf ports.

Ethiopian Front—Italians Strengthen Lines

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Asmara, Eritrea— The Italian high command moved heavy reinforcements up to the northern front to combat the mounting Ethiopian opposition. Fascist officers realized the next few weeks of the three-months-old campaign would prove most delicate and that every fight must be an Italian victory, lest the Ethiopians capitalize on successes to arouse the entire country against the invasion.

Lines of communications were being strengthened, and roads were being repaired and rebuilt.

Rome— Premier Mussolini showed that he foresaw a long economic siege of Italy by announcing creation of a new industrial organiza-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Real Recovery Well Started On '36 Course

Pickup Beginning Last March Gains Steadily in Succeeding Months

Seems on Firm Basis

Slow Bank Loans in Face of Added Deposits and Employment Lag Are Dark Spots

By Harold M. Fleming

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The year 1935 brought the sharpest and most substantial business recovery since the depression began. American people are facing the new year with the conviction that recuperative powers have laid the foundations for substantial recovery. Industrial, political and financial leaders express not only hope but confidence that the improvement is pervading most branches of trade and industry, even though there are still 11,000,000 unemployed. In 1933 and 1934 the forecasts of the heads of business and big institutions lacked optimism.

But now encouraging gains in world trade and marked domestic industrial expansion cannot be gainsaid. People are once more energetically putting their collective shoulder to the wheel.

Steel and Auto Rush

Two of the big giants of American activity, the steel and automotive industries, are operating at a pace not seen for five years, illustrative of operations similarly expanded in other lines. Employment has steadily increased since last summer, the heavy industries are beginning to feel the life-giving impetus of larger orders, the railroads are reporting greater carloadings, power production is at the peak for all time, cotton, wool and oil consumption is near the high for many years, earnings of industry are on the uptrend, and securities have experienced the longest and sharpest rise since 1929. All in all the United States appears to be entering the New Year under favorable auspices, its people possessed of confidence that the basis for recovery is sounder than for a long time and that the movements now under way for a keener sense of integrity in business and finance and a better co-ordination between labor and management will make for a prosperity of a long-continued nature.

Recovery Is in Air

Recovery is now in the air. It is felt that long-repressed needs of a huge population cannot any longer be denied. While the business rise in 1933 was short-lived and disappointing, and 1934 saw a virtual marktime in business and finance, the year 1935 has seen the most protracted bull market in stocks since 1929; a substantial expansion in the volume of new securities; a long-awaited revival of the heavy industries; a striking rise in corporate earnings; and a deep-seated improvement in business sentiment. At the beginning of the year the country still felt itself to be economically and financially in a state of "emergency"; now it considers itself to be just as definitely in a state of "recovery."

Stock Market Shows It

The change in viewpoint has been most conspicuously signalized in the stock market, the leading barometer of American business, where prices rose steadily with but one interruption from the middle of March to the middle of November.

But the transition from an emergency period to a recovery period has been marked by a number of other new developments. Two major uncertainties were terminated by the Supreme Court when it supported gold devaluation on February 25, and outlawed the NRA on May 27. A protracted revision of the country's banking system which began in 1933 was brought to an apparent conclusion last August with the passage of the Banking Act of 1935.

Monetary uncertainties have apparently been left behind, due in part to the Supreme Court gold clause decision, in part to the growing belief that the Administration is content to let the currency alone and not exercise its extraordinary "emergency" monetary powers.

A New Psychology

To the business community the "breathing spell" was an important evidence of transition from an emergency to a recovery psychology on the part of Washington; while the changed state of mind of business is evidenced by the action of one national business organization after another in untying themselves from the New Deal's political apron strings.

Among the important dates of the year, from the business and financial point of view, were the following:

Feb. 25—Supreme Court decision on the gold clause.
March 15—The bull market in stocks began.
May 27—Supreme Court outlaws NRA.
Aug. 23—Banking Act of 1935; deposit insurance made permanent; executive structure of Reserve System changed.
Aug. 26—Utility Act of 1935.
Sept. 9—Third and most protracted gold movement of the year starts toward the United States.
Sept. 30—Sale of Van Swearingen collateral.
Oct. 15—Last of the Liberty loans payable.

Year Began Dolefully

Business entered the new year with little confidence. The annual crop of predictions was small and not optimistic. The stock market sagged slowly during most of the first quar-

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Federal Agencies Set Pace In Detection of Criminals

(Continued from Page 1)

22, 1932. It has been extended in later enactments, and marks a turning point in federal connection with interstate crime. So far as the mechanics of capturing criminals in America goes, it is recognized that the difficulty is due to the vast area of the nation, and presence of state lines.

By an extraordinary twist of the Constitution, it was enacted that the Federal Government could intervene in such cases on the assumption that a kidnaped person was an object of "interstate commerce." The fact that the courts have repeatedly upheld this assumption indicates how thoroughly public opinion has been roused in the matter.

The Lindbergh Law was the first to recognize the need for co-ordinated effort in fighting the criminal It was only the beginning.

More Anticrime Laws

The "Lindbergh Law" was amended and broadened in 1934 in four particulars, chief of which was to give the Government authority to enter a kidnaping case more promptly after its occurrence.

In the same year a dozen other federal anticrime laws were written. Among these were:

A National Firearms Act, giving the Government authority to regulate machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and silencers under the roundabout constitutional theory that this was a taxing measure. Again the courts have proved acquiescent. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has repeatedly urged that this law be extended to cover pistols and revolvers, with which most of America's homicides are now committed.

Tightening of Powers

The Government was given the right to intervene where a federal officer was assaulted or killed.

A federal extortion act was passed.

A fugitive felon law gave the Government still further power.

In the same way, the national Stolen Property Act and the bank robbery statute were extended authority.

These broad extensions of federal power were enacted at a time when there was a revulsion of feeling in Congress against the New Deal's interference with state rights. But in this field it was held that such extension was necessary.

State Compacts Help

An even more important act, and one which ultimately may prove to be the keystone of a whole new approach to the crime problem, was one giving congressional authority to the state to enter into compacts in the field of crime prevention. Hitherto, the police forces of the 48 states have been separate; the new law permits states to co-operate actively in crime suppression.

The above examples show, in brief, the direction and distance which the country has come in its crime crusade since the Lindbergh crime. Primarily it has been an extension of federal power, supplemented by co-ordination with and between the states. Enactment of the anti-revolver law may be the next big step.

The second major development in dealing with crime is the sharpening of the federal anticrime organizations themselves.

G-Men Set Record

Everybody knows about the heroic "G-men." Sympathy for them shows a healthy dramatization of the work of the Government's officials. Less information is available about the other developments of the bureau of investigation. Finger-printing has been vastly increased. More than 5,000,000 fingerprint indices are now on file, the largest collection in the world. Scientific crime-detection machinery has been invented and improved.

The record of the bureau in apprehending kidnapers is well known, and its smashing of bank robber rings has been little less spectacular. Not least of its achievements has been a dramatic emphasis of the fact that the forces of law, if freed from politics and given a reasonable freedom from local boundaries, can grapple successfully with the underworld.

Much of Credit to Hoover

Much of this achievement is due to Mr. Hoover, whose sense of publicity values has aided the accomplishment.

A brand new development in this field is the establishment of the first federal "Police Training School" on July 29, with 23 members, who were given an intensive 12 weeks' course. A new term will begin shortly with 25 members.

The members came from city, county and state law enforcement agencies all over the country, who went back home again to assume administrative positions, carrying information on latest crime methods, and above all to give sympathetic response to future appeals for federal co-operation.

The bureau's technical laboratory was set up in the fall of 1932. Again, crime statistics for the first time are now issued on a monthly basis, and uniform standards are being adopted by the states.

For Police Training Schools

The deparment's police school will be followed, it is expected, by establishment of training schools in two other fields, prison administration, and criminal prosecution, which, like the police school will give intensive training for officials of states and localities.

To summarize this second part of the Government's war on the criminal, therefore, it is seen that energetic and expanding federal organizations have been set up, designed to grapple with the crime problem on a national basis, rather than on the old state or community basis, as in the past.

Mobilizing Public Sentiment

Mobilizing public sentiment is the third great effort of the Government. For this purpose the Attorney General's crime conference was held here a year ago, with 600 delegates.

From the outset of his administration Mr. Cummings recognizing that the Federal Government, at best, must play a subordinate role to the states, has nevertheless attempted to widen public indignation at the failure to curb crime.

The crime conference did something to focus public opinion; it served as a springboard to launch the Hoover police school a little later; it brought support also to enactment of further anticrime laws, and probably most important, it centered attention on the need of coordinating police forces in the separate states.

Too Many Local Police

Undoubtedly, this is one of the most acute weaknesses in the American police system. Every little village and hamlet now has its own police force, which is wholly unconnected with the rest of the state.

The crime conference repeatedly returned to this fact, and speakers again and again urged the establishment in the states of state-wide departments of justice, which would co-ordinate the whole scattered force. It is as though the army of police were decentralized into little squads bivouacked over a wide territory, never receiving orders from their commander-in-chief, or even co-operating with him.

Several States Comply

Since criminal gangs are equipped with high-power cars, and can flash over state lines, let alone village and county lines, in no time, this weakness of the police is self-evident. Since the crime conference was held a number of the states have adopted the centralized justice department scheme, and interstate compacts have been agreed upon.

The crime conference set up machinery for continuing its efforts, and another conference will be held in the future.

The foregoing are the three major developments in federal crime control over the years since the Lindbergh crime. Great progress has been recorded. In addition to these, a few other important events have occurred.

Sanford Bates, prison commissioner, has set up the new Alcatraz Prison to hold the most desperate of federal prisoners, and remove the menace of their escape, and contamination of other prisoners. Prison congestion is one of Mr. Bates's chief problems.

Congestion of the courts is another spectacular problem. Congress has been remiss in appointing new district court judges, although Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and his federal judicial conference have repeatedly pointed to the emergency need to avoid court congestion. A particularly disgraceful condition exists in the southern district of New York. A delay of as much as two years now occurs before cases brought to the courts there in civil suits can be tried, and in admiralty suits the delay is 27 months.

Supreme Court Helps

Finally, the Supreme Court has taken the lead in a technical and little-known reform to simplify judical procedure and cut red tape in federal cases.

This move is now under way. An advisory group of distinguished lawyers has been named by the Chief Justice to draw up proposed uniform rules and forms of pleading in actions at law.

Before many months this group will make its report. When the high court adopts them they will be made uniform for all the federal courts of the United States, and will probably be followed by individual state courts.

Elected

Wide World

Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras
Succeeds Juan Vicente Gomez in Presidency of Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras was elected President of Venezuela today to serve the unexpired term of the late dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez, who died two weeks ago.

Gomez was elected in 1931 for a seven-year term.

Lopez Contreras has been serving as provisional president.

Dispatches from the West Indies have indicated that calm was returning to Venezuela after the reported deaths of 150 persons in rioting which followed Gomez's demise.

President's Wife Feels Nonplussed At Smith Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The recent invitation to the White House sent by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith was extended as a natural and friendly gesture and entirely without forethought of the political consequences that have developed, it has become evident.

That the proffer and decline of the invitation have caused a political tempest entirely unexpected by the President's wife when she read in the paper that her former coworker was to be in Washington and wrote to ask him if he cared to stay at the White House, is the judgment of most observers here. It is doubtful whether the President knew of the invitation before it was sent.

Stirs Up Hornets' Nest

The White House has tried to pass the incident off lightly but the former Governor in New York City is determined that it shall not be so treated. The developments in the Roosevelt-Smith incident to date have been as follows:

Ten days ago—Mrs. Roosevelt extends an invitation for Mr. Smith to be an overnight guest at the White House when he comes here to address the American Liberty League on Jan. 25. It was promptly refused on the grounds that Mr. Smith's party would be so large as to "tax the hospitality of the White House."

Last Sunday a "spokesman for the White House" attempted to minimize the incident by saying that Mr. Smith had been invited to the White House at least once a year since the Roosevelts moved there but had never seen fit to accept any of these invitations.

Mrs. Roosevelt Explains

Asked yesterday at her press conference about the affair, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I cannot imagine how any one got hold of that (the invitation to Mr. Smith). I worked with Governor Smith in every state campaign and when he ran for President. I have always asked him here. I asked if he and his family were coming down for the 25th and if they would care to come and stay, just as I would have asked any other friend."

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Smith in New York sharply denied that he had ever before been invited to be an overnight guest at the White House.

"Since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, I received one invitation, through Secretary McIntyre, when it was known that I was to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Catholic University at Washington.

Getting Record Straight

"That invitation was to tea at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the company of Mr. Raskob and Dr. Sullivan, and that invitation I accepted. It is the only one I ever received up to the one that came last week from Mrs. Roosevelt, which was promptly acknowledged. We might just as well have the record straight."

Later in the afternoon, a statement was issued from the President's office, denying that anyone had been authorized to say that Mr. Smith had been asked before to be a week-end or overnight guest at the White House.

It is felt here that had Mrs. Roosevelt foreseen the ramifications of the invitation she sent to Mr. Smith as her long-time friend and not as the President's political enemy, she never would have sent it.

Turkish Premier Praises League in Monitor Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ankara, Turkey

IN A special New Year message through The Christian Science Monitor, Turkish Premier, Gen. Ismet Ineunu, sends a message of encouragement to the world in its quest for peace.

"My most heartfelt desire," his message reads, "is that the New Year will be a year which will witness the complete recovery of the international spirit, in order that we all may work clearly and effectively for the solution of serious difficulties.

"Only a veritable co-operation can bring a remedy to this state of confusion. Otherwise, the situation is by no means incomplex.

"We hope—or rather we wish—that the responsible leaders will acquire the positive conviction that peace and good understanding is the real and true happiness.

"With these hopes and wishes I send my greetings to the United States of America."

In an exclusive interview with a representative of the Monitor General Ineunu outlined the conviction that he holds that the League of Nations is the best medium in existence for the solution of international difficulties and the preservation of peace.

Utilities Charge Government With Arbitrary Abuse

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Two holding companies today charged the Government with "an arbitrary and highhanded attempt" to deprive them of their legal rights in seeking to limit court tests of the New Deal's utility law.

This statement was made in a rebuttal brief filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court where the Government is attempting to stay suits by seven holding companies seeking to enjoin the Government from enforcing the Holding Company Act.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings asked the stay, pending a Supreme Court ruling on the Government's suit against the Electric Bond & Share Company.

The brief was filed by the North American Company and the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc.

The Government's position, the brief said, "stands out as an arbitrary and high-handed attempt to deprive these plaintiffs of their lawful rights while the defendants conduct so-called "test" cases which they admit will not determine the constitutionality of the act as applied to these plaintiffs and which they also admit is the suit they have picked out as the one most favorable to the contentions of the propohents of the constitutionality of the act.

"The defendants' first excuse for demanding this stay was that otherwise they would be swamped with a multiplicity of suits," the brief said.

"That excuse disappeared when it was shown at the hearing before this court that the utility companies had been proposing to the defendants an arrangement whereby all of the suits, both in this court and other courts, would be stayed except the two or three cases which might be agreed upon by the plaintiffs and the defendants. . . . The defendants, however, did not respond to any of these overtures. . . ."

Explaining why they are demanding a constitutional test, the utilities' brief stated:

"Until the plaintiffs know whether this act may be constitutionally enforced against them, they are completely paralyzed in the normal conduct of their business.

"They cannot borrow money; they cannot loan money; they cannot acquire additional assets; they cannot dispose of any of their present assets; they cannot engage new prominent employees or officers; they cannot retain their present officers and employees by giving them the necessary assurance that their positions are more than of a temporary nature; they cannot enter into any contracts relating to matters covered by the act."

Legislators Gather In Albany to Take Part in Caucuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31—The pre-organization fight over the distribution of political plums got off to a good start here today with the arrival in Albany of many legislators, some of them here for the first time. The Senate, which is Democratic, has no fight in the offing, but there is a battle pending in the Assembly.

The Republican caucus will take place in the Assembly Chamber tonight. The House is expected to name Assemblyman Irving M. Ives (R) of Chenango as speaker and the Democrats, who will also caucus, will name Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, of Brooklyn. He will doubtless become minority leader with the selection of Mr. Ives as speaker.

While there has been much talk of the places which are to be filled when the House formally organizes tomorrow, there is small doubt that the speaker will be empowered by the caucus to make such appointments as he sees fit.

Talk of an uprising of up-state members because Assemblyman Arthur Swartz (R) of Erie County has been turned down for head of the all powerful ways and means committee is not regarded seriously by leaders, who say that at best the Erie County and up-state members can only delay the proceedings. There are several contenders for the chairmanship of this committee, which carries with it an $8000 salary.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman faces a divided legislature. The Republicans will doubtless make issues in the lower house for the 1936 campaign and the senate will take to the ramparts for the national administration, with the New Deal Roosevelt policies as rallying calls.

Foes Frightened by Furor

The ancient Parthians, according to Plutarch, beat kettledrums to frighten their enemies.

Stamp Fans Hold Annual Congress At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—Many of the country's outstanding stamp experts gathered here for the two-day session of the First American Philatelic Congress, which ended on Dec. 28. The great interest aroused reflected the growth of general participation in this and other hobbies utilizing the new leisure.

The public was welcomed to the sessions of the congress in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where a number of papers dealing with many different phases of stamp collecting, were read. In the roof garden of the hotel a bourse was also open to the public during the two days of session. Here leading dealers from all over the country sat at small tables, prepared to buy or sell stamps of every description.

All sorts of equipment, from albums and stamp hinges to tongs and powerful magnifying glasses, were also offered for sale, and free copies of the half-dozen special stamp collectors' publications were distributed to visitors.

For his paper on "Preparation of Technical Philatelic Articles," Delf Norona of Moundsville, W. Va., was awarded first honors. Second honors went to Max G. Johl of Scarsdale, N. Y., for his "Reasons for the Philatelic Changes of the 1908-21 Series."

Regional Co-ordination Viewed As Key to Problems of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31—Regional co-ordination in the South offers the "only alternative" to federal centralization as a solution for share cropper, tenancy, cotton control and other problems that cross state lines, southern political scientists held at their joint session here with the American Political Science Association.

Unless there is a definite change in regional economy there will be retrogression in agriculture, in industry and in general culture, declared Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

New National Economy

"In the second place," Dr. Odum continued, "the South can contribute greatly to the new national economy by demonstrating that regional reconstruction can be successfully achieved only in relation to national integration and interregional adjustments. By the same token, national social planning must be based upon regional analysis and functioning, giving logical values to regional differentials and distribution.

"The South can afford excellent laboratories for regional research and planning, and in particular a regional testing field for adjustment between agriculture and industry as a basic economic goal for government, and for the more general, but equally fundamental, objective of reintegrating agrarian life in the American culture."

Regionalism Held Possible

Regionalism is possible without change in existing state boundary lines, declared Dr. John W. Manning of the University of Kentucky. He is retiring president of the Southern Political Science Association.

"While it must be admitted that complete regionalism demands the elimination of the state," Dr. Manning said, "de facto regionalism, which might be called semi-regionalism, does not demand such abolition.

Regional Problems

"It must be recognized that there are many problems beyond the jurisdiction of the state and yet not wholly within the province of the national Government. In the South, these problems are constantly becoming articulate. Examples of these are the southern sharecropper and tenant problems, cotton control and certain phases of education and health. These problems cross state lines at will, and the states' rights doctrine in no sense of the word furnishes a complete solution.

"On the other hand, southerners in large numbers would frown upon federal centralization as entirely too drastic a method by which to solve these problems. By a process of elimination, then, regionalism offers the only alternative. It is fair to say that no feasible solution lies in the doctrine of states' rights, and no completely satisfactory southern solution lies in the exercise of federal centralization."

Educators Urged to Aid In Defense of Liberty

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31 (AP)—A vital need for enlisting the aid of teachers, editors and ministers in the struggle for preservation of civil liberties was cited yesterday at a round table discussion conducted by the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association.

Prof. Fred Heimberger of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind., said that thousands of personal liberty lovers have not participated in the effort to maintain individual freedom because they fear the wrath of "non-government pressure groups."

Ben B. Kendrick of the University of North Carolina said "we may take it for granted" that restraints outside the law are bound to come in communities where certain laws are out of harmony with the customs of the people."

The newspaper was pictured by Prof. Edgar E. Robinson of Stanford University Saturday night as the historian's surest source of information.

"The living event is forever gone," Professor Robinson told the American Historical Association. "But the newspaper is evidence that life was here. Professor Robinson spoke "in praise of newspapers" at the association's annual dinner.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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1 Tablespoon melted butter
Buttered bread crumbs
Parboil the spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Mix together the meat, chopped, the gravy, onion, butter, salt, pepper and cheese. Combine well with the spaghetti and pour into a well-greased baking dish. Cover with the crumbs and bake for 20 minutes. Macaroni may be substituted for the spaghetti.
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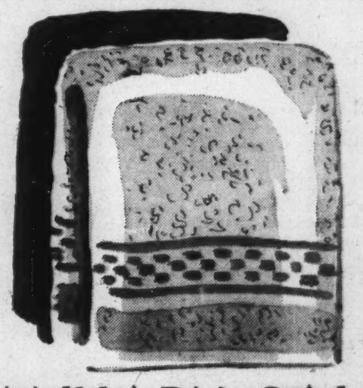

JANUARY SALE
TOWELS
Here it is, the sale smart Pittsburgh shoppers have been waiting for! January White Sales bring extra values at extraordinary savings! Time to replenish depleted supplies . . . these low prices represent the greatest towel values possible in many a day!
37c "CANNON" TOWELS, 27c or 4 for $1
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A splendid all around purpose towel in a good serviceable weight. White with frosted Pastel colored borders.
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25c LINEN TEA TOWELS, 18c
Size 17x34 inches. Pure linen flax spun. All around colored borders of Blue and Green. With loop to hang.
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Size 17x28. Irish Linen in a beautiful quality with checks in Gold, Green, Blue or Red.
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tion controlling all of the nation's business and labor. This control will be exercised through 22 corporations. An initial meeting of the corporations was called for Feb. 29.

Addis Ababa — A wireless message from Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie and Ethiopian commander on the southern front, said nine Swedes and 23 Ethiopians, composing an ambulance unit, were killed by Italian aerial bombardment.

Spain—Portela Forms Left-Center Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid — Formation of a new and more independent Cabinet by Premier Portela, to carry through the national elections of early spring, leaves Spain with the most clear-cut choice between two powerful coalitions:

1. Monarchist, Roman Catholic, Landowner groups combining to liquidate the liberal reforms of the early Republic.
2. Liberal, Socialist, Syndicalist, Anarchist groups uniting in a broad program of often drastic social reform.

Premier Portela will endeavor to form a Center Party to balance between the two extremes, but his independents have yet to show signs of considerable strength.

London—Mails to South America Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — A new air-mail service was opened, cutting a full day off the time to South America. Crilly Airways, hitherto a domestic line, will fly daily from London to Lisbon (possibly connecting at Madrid with the German Luft-Hansa air-mail service across the southern Atlantic to South America). Calls will also be made at Paris, Bordeaux, and Biarritz.

Hitherto, mails from South America were landed at Lisbon and required 43 hours to reach London by rail. Passengers will be carried over the route at fares of £17 17s. or £32 for round trip.

President—Expected to Speak Message in Person

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Roosevelt will most likely deliver his message to Congress in person, on Friday or Saturday. Congressional leaders asked him to advance the date from the usual Monday, largely because the Supreme Court may choose that day to give its decisions on the AAA, the TVA, or the Bankhead Cotton Act.

If prophecy is valid, the message will be brief, leaving particular issues to special messages later on. Congressional leaders expect the bonus and the neutrality bills will be well to the fore on the opening schedule.

Lame Duck Amendment brings changes: Page 1.

Germany—Must Name New Envoy to Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — Germany is faced with the delicate choice of a new Ambassador to France, following the passing of Ambassador Roland Köster. In view of the rumors that Reichsführer Hitler's Ambassador Extraordinary, Joachim von Ribbentrop, might be appointed, and in view of Premier Laval's efforts to forward negotiations with Germany on the arms issue, the vacancy bulks large in diplomatic speculation here.

North China—Manchoukuan Troops Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai — The North China situation is in abeyance and highly uncertain. Conferences between the Chinese and Japanese generals are halted, pending return of the Japanese officers from Hsinking. Manchoukuan troops continue to advance toward the Suiyuan border.

The center of all interest here is the projected diplomatic negotiations with Japan, which conceivably might open the way to thoroughgoing discussion of basic differences. China by this process is shrewdly appealing to the more moderate civil authorities of Japan, over the heads of the headstrong Japanese military leaders on the scene of action in North China.

British stiffen Chinese resistance: Page 1.

Japan—Domei News Agency Absorbs Others

Tokyo — A new national news agency opened its doors, backed by more than 100 leading newspapers, the Japan Broadcasting Company and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communications, the Associated Press reports. The new unit, called Domei Tsushinsha or Allied News Agency (Domei for short) has absorbed the familiar Rengo Agency, and will probably soon take over the second largest Nippon Dempo Agency. The Domei will exchange news with the Associated Press.

France—Statesmen Quit Republican Party

Paris (AP) — Two powerful figures in French statesmanship resigned from the Republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, in a controversy over the Government's foreign policy in the present Italo-Ethiopian crisis. The resignation of former Premier André Tardieu was followed by that of Paul Reynaud, devaluationist and president of the group.

Tardieu quit, criticizing Great Britain and protesting the action of Reynaud in voting gainst Premier Laval, after urging that France take Great Britain's side gainst Italy. He also opposed Reynaud's devaluation policy.

Reynaud, in turn, said he was unable to retain his post because of "opposition from political friends of the Government's foreign policy."

By-Elections—MacDonald Candidacy Opposed

London (AP) — The Conservative Association of Ross and Cromarty openly defied Prime Minister Baldwin by unanimuosly voting to oppose the selection of Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald as the Government candidate in the forthcoming by-election. MacDonald is a son of former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Both were defeated in the November General Election.

Metropolitan Bass Proposes Sport Tax For Music Subsidy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—That gap which had been thought to be unbridgeable between the "sports" industry and music is about to be spanned, if the move launched here this week by Ezrio Pinza, Metropolitan Opera bass, becomes the crusade he hopes.

Starting with the Mayors of New York and Chicago, Mr. Pinza has suggested that the levy of a small tax on American sports would succor the arts in America.

Wrestlers, boxers, ball-players and "right-minded" fans could, by the Pinza reckoning, be converted overnight into willing patrons of Appolo's lute if only officials would take note of this golden tax reservoir waiting to be tapped.

"It seems certain that, as time goes on, the people in America will have greater opportunity for leisure," he said. "It will be a good thing for the country if the people can have plenty of good music at reasonable prices."

Mr. Pinza's idea came after favorable reception of his singing as the toreador in "Carmen." He rejoiced to reporters that America at last was preparing to admit that basses were worth notice. For basses, he observed—even of his basso-cantante class—have been downtrodden, since it is tenors who always are treated best, with baritones next in rating. Basses on the other hand "are always the bad men in the opera—the basses get the ax," he sighed.

So far, the Pinza crusade rests on the desks of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who replied in a vein of feeling that the city and its enterprises already were taxed to the hilt, and of Mayor Edward J. Kelly who, writing from Chicago, confined himself to "Yours received and contents noted."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Majestic	Jan. 2	Southampton, Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1:00 pm	Jan. 1, 8:00 pm
†New York	Jan. 2	Hamburg, Jan. 11	Jan. 1, 1:00 pm	Jan. 1, 8:00 pm
Manhattan	Jan. 3	Cobh, Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 8:00 pm	Jan. 3, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 3	Cherbourg, Jan. 9	Jan. 3, 1:00 pm	Jan. 3, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 4	Plymouth, Jan. 11	Jan. 3, 8:00 pm	Jan. 4, 8:00 am
‡Georgic	Jan. 5	Galway, Jan. 11	Jan. 4, 7:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Lincoln	San Francisco, Jan. 11	Jan. 6, 4:00 pm	Jan. 6, 7:30 pm

*All European countries must be specially addressed.
†Germany only. Must be specially addressed.
‡Leaving Boston. All European countries must be specially addressed.

Where Greeks Avenged the Abduction of Helen

Among the Ruins of the Ancient City of Troy

Left—Retaining Walls of a Great House of the Sixth Troy in Center, With Portion of the City Wall in Foreground. Upper Right—Water Pipe Laid by Romans During Their Occupancy of the Ninth, or Last, Troy. Lower Right—Scene of a Great Fire Which Destroyed the Second Troy. Here a Trojan Housewife Sat at Her Loom, the Weights of Which Are in the Foreground

Spanish Cabinet Formed Without Robles' Followers

MADRID, Dec. 31 (AP)—The 16-day government of Premier Manuel Portela Valladares resigned yesterday almost in blows but last night he succeeded in forming a Left-Center Cabinet.

Political observers said the new group was completely lacking in parliamentary support. It was composed of four members of the old Cabinet and is made up of close personal friends of the Premier and President Niceto Alcala Zamora.

Premier Portela announced late last night that Joaquin Urzaiz Cadaval, the son a former Monarchist Minister, would head the Ministry of State. He will assume the portfolio as an independent.

Rico Avello, who had been offered the State portfolio but refused it, will become Minister of Treasury, Senor Portela said.

Julio Lopez Olivan, Minister to Switzerland, also had declined the post, the Premier announced.

New Lineup

The new Cabinet is announced as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior—Manuel Portela Valladares.
State—Joaquin Urzaiz Cadaval.
Treasury—Rico Avello.
Agriculture, Commerce and Industry—Jose Maria Alvarez Mendizabal.
Justice and Labor—Manuel Becerra.
War—Gen. Nicolas Molero.
Navy—Rear Admiral Antonio Azarola.
Education—Filiberto Villalobos.
Public Works—Cirilo del Rio.

To Prepare Elections

Differences over preparations for the coming congressional elections caused the collapse. Spain thus was unable to reply to Great Britain's question of whether this country would come to her defense if she is attacked in the Mediterranean by Italy.

The Government, headed by Premier Portela, was the fifteenth to resign during the Second Republic. It had been in office but 16 days.

It is hinted that President Zamora fears that the Conservative Catholic Republicans are actually Monarchists and intent on restoration of the Bourbon dynasty. This party is led by José Maria Gil Robles and it could have formed a government successfully long since had it not been for the President's fears as to their real intentions. They have a strong majority in Cortes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Spanish financial circles have been unusually optimistic as a result of the recent Government's plans for the 1936 budget.

Under the direction of Joaquin Chapaprieta, the then Prime Minister and Finance Minister, four conversions of the public debt followed one upon another smoothly, the holders of treasury bonds preferring in the vast majority of cases to have the interest reduced from 5 to 3½ per cent rather than redeem their holdings.

The system of converting is expected to be gradually extended until it covers all kinds of debentures guaranteed by the State, such as those of the Compañia Trasatlantica, the mail-carrying shipping company, whose history was prosperous up to the time of the Cuban war. This company has of recent years been known for its generous pensions out of State subsidies. Alas for thousands of old servants, these pensions have been whittled down to nothing.

Pensions Slashed

A spectacular reform is one affecting their pensions. As far back as 1898, Premier Silvela abolished ministerial pensions by a stroke of the pen, but the decree was never operative. Long prior to that date and ever since, Spanish cabinet ministers—even those who have held office only for an hour—have automatically become entitled by their appointment to a pension of 10,000 pesetas ($1450) a year. No fewer than 80 are said to have become entitled to this pension since the establishment of the Republic in 1931, without counting scores and scores of their predecessors. Now, only those who have held a portfolio for at least six months will receive a pension, conditionally also to their emoluments from other sources not exceeding a total annual income of 36,000 pesetas.

Similar readjustments in many civil service departments were planned by Premier Chapaprieta to save the exchequer no less than 348,000,000 pesetas. That so considerable a sum should be saved out of pensions—known as "Clases Pasivas"—as well as payments to civil servants does not, it is stated, necessarily imply a ruthless application of the "ax." In many cases, the "ax" has fallen on the well-to-do pensionnaire, or the man who has managed to fill a variety of posts from which he draws salaries without earning them.

Recovery Rests On Solid Basis, Economists Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Recovery is not "humbug"; it has started and can hold its ground despite political shocks, Lionel D. Edie, of Edie-Davidson, Inc., New York securities consultants, told a luncheon meeting of the American Statistical Association at the Commodore Hotel here today. The luncheon was in connection with the joint annual convention of a dozen economic, farm, trade and statistical bodies, which ends tonight.

Other speakers at the meeting were David Friday, of Washington, D. C., consulting economist, and Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Rate Too Fast

Mr. Edie stressed that he felt the rate of recovery was too rapid and that it would be well if it slowed down.

"The recent pace, under which each month has been distinctly higher than the month before, cannot go on," he said. "We cannot expect to keep up this pace of progress. But this does not imply complete reversal of recovery."

Soundly Based

Holding that "the momentum of this broad tidal wave" of recovery was based on "old-fashioned, natural forces, such as easy money, regaining confidence in the safety of bank deposits, rebalancing of farm prices as against industrial prices and capital goods requirements arising from modernization, obsolescence and deferred maintenance factors," Mr. Edie asserted that "these basic factors" had not "spent themselves," and that "they will be operative in 1936 just as they have been in 1935."

He saw the task for 1936 as being the consolidation of gains, declaring that "just to hold the present business index would be a brilliant achievement."

Slight Dip Predicted

"Judging from past experience," he continued, "a minor dip may be experienced in 1936, with the production curve dropping as low as 5 to 19 points. If it comes, one should not be thrown off base by the short-turn pessimism which would accompany it. It will not break seriously the major recovery trend."

Mr. Edie said that the "wild, runaway inflation of the type about which so many people are scared," would not occur in 1936, but that the year, instead of experiencing an "abrupt violent rise of commodity prices" would very likely resemble 1935.

New Deal Setbacks

"The Supreme Court started the crack-up of the New Deal in its more sinister aspects with the National Industrial Recovery Act decision," he said. "It will be surprising if decisions on the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other legislation do not continue the crack-up of the New Deal in so far as it is an abuse of the postal, taxation, interstate commerce, delegation of powers and the welfare clauses of the Constitution.

"The election campaign will be a campaign of fear and bitterness and hatred, but regardless of the outcome, the economic forces of recovery are likely to be the paramount influence. . . . The only factor which might seriously disrupt the outlook is international—a major war—and it is not by any means certain that even a war between foreign nations would destroy the newly won plateau of business in this country."

Seventh City of Ancient Troy Declared Seat of Trojan War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Helen's abduction by the Trojans was avenged by Greek attackers in the destruction of the seventh rather than the six city of Troy. This and other interesting lights were thrown upon the 3200 years of Trojan history in a report of the fourth annual University of Cincinnati archaeological expedition released by Dr. Carl W. Blegen, field director of the work at Troy.

In addition to refuting German archaeologists' original claim that it was the sixth Troy which figured in the long Trojan War chronicled by the poet Homer, the 1935 campaign, which was carried on at the site of seven of the nine Troy settlements, uncovered a complete house of the first Troy. This was the first time since the original excavations were begun at Troy in about 1870 that such a dwelling was uncovered and was considered an important find, Dr. Blegen's report states.

About 3000 B. C.

This house is typical of a stage of Troy that can be dated about 3000 B. C. or a little earlier, Dr. Blegen pointed out. The character of the house with its impressive dimensions indicates that Trojan civilization, even at its beginning, was in a considerably advanced state, already knowing the use of copper for tools and implements. Among the many relics found in the house and near by were the skeletons of three infants buried beneath the floor and a crude figurine of terra cotta.

In order not to be misleading university officials pointed out that this house was not found standing in all of its architectural glory but was uncovered in a state that barely disclosed its floor plan with its foundation and some of its walls. The great value of the discovery, however, lies, they brought out, in the treasures of household possessions and other relics found in this house which tell a story about the man of that day and his state of development.

Began Work in 1893

The Cincinnati party, which began its work in 1931 under concessions granted by the Turkish Government, has been at work at the locations of nine successive settlements or cities of Troy each rising on the remains of its predecessor. (The ninth or Roman Troy dates about 200 A. D.) It concentrated its attention this past year, however, at first, second, sixth and seventh settlements.

Work at the seventh settlement this past season which was covered in the report confirmed this party's belief that it was this one which Agamemnon wrested from Priam.

"Last season we concluded from a study of the architectural and ceramic evidence that the sixth Troy came to its end probably in a severe earthquake, not long after 1300 B. C.," Dr. Blegen said.

Destroyed by Fire

"We concluded that the early seventh Troy, which immediately succeeded and was constructed to a great extent of the fallen material from the buildings of the sixth settlement, maintained its existence for approximately a century until it was destroyed, doubtless in a great conflagration, in the early years of the twelfth century B. C. and that it in turn was followed at once by a later seventh settlement.

"This chronological scheme is naturally provisional pending the completion of our excavations, and it is offered subject to correction if new evidence is forthcoming. But it is fair to say that our observations during the season of 1935 have seemed to us to confirm it."

Capture of Troy

This new view fits more accurately with the traditional date of the capture of Troy, 1183 B. C. It affords closer agreement with Homer's version, since one of his characters prophesied the return of Aeneas, following his flight from Troy, and a subsequent rule by Aeneas and his descendants. In the Cincinnati archaeologists' chronology, the later seventh city might well have been rebuilt by Aeneas, although it seems certain according to Dr. Blegen, that at least some new people came from Europe at the same time.

Excavating among the remains of the early seventh settlement, all of which showed ample evidence of destruction by fire, these men discovered a skull and other human bones which are believed to be those of a victim of the Greek onslaught.

Gold Beads Found

At the second settlement, the party found 189 gold beads of different shapes, numerous spindle whorls or buttons, and a large number of loom weights of unbaked clay.

Just outside the main gate of the citadel of the sixth Troy was found a formal place of offering, where animal victims had been sacrificed from time to time. The impressive character of town planning in the period of this city was found at another point where an open plaza was revealed with a high city wall rising on one side and lofty terraces on the other.

Duce Talkie Causes Disorder

Although there is a large Italian colony in Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia is not popular there, say dispatches from Porto Alegre, state capital, which tell of violent scenes in talkie theaters whenever films of Il Duce are shown.

Teachers Are Urged to Help Save World From Dictators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—American teachers usually have full schedules and plenty to keep them busy, but one of their leaders has suggested another duty for them. It is to be defenders and explainers of political democracy.

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the DePauw University, urged the National Commercial Teachers' Federation at its meeting here to consider this responsibility. Democracy has been forfeited in many lands, he observed, only 26 per cent of the population of Europe living under regimes that even remotely resemble it. Yet the freedom of democracy, with its encouragement of original thought, is needed, he declared, to solve the pressing problems of today—inequitable distribution of wealth, economic insecurity, war.

"Under dictatorship," Dr. Oxnam said, "the creative mind is crushed, leadership of the opposition is decapitated, one must be partisan in order to participate in the community. For a time progress may be made under dictatorship, but eventually revolution follows, or if the masses prove to be inert, they descend to sluggishness and power passes to more virile people.

"Personally, I refuse to go with those who will destroy political liberty in the quest for economic security. It would seem to be infinitely wiser to use political freedom for the purpose of winning economic justice.

"The teaching staff of America must reveal a complete understanding of the values that lie in political democracy. These values must be treasured. They must not be worshiped. They must be used by loyal men and women to bring abundant living to all our people."

New officers were elected as follows: President, A. F. Tull, of Detroit, Mich.; first vice-president, G. E. McClellan, of Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary, Murray Hill, of Bowling Green, Ky.; and treasurer, J. Miller, of Wilmington, Del.

FCC Handed Injunction Order in Telephone Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—A special statutory federal court issued today a temporary order restraining the Federal Communications Commission from requiring the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to put into effect on Jan. 1 a new accounting system prescribed by the commission.

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1635 BROADWAY, Corner 50th Street
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD, Near Valentine Avenue
147 EAST 125TH STREET, Near Third Avenue
101 WEST 125TH STREET, Near Lenox Avenue
972 THIRD AVENUE, N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE, Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET, Bet. B'way and Church St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE, 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Corner Manhattan Ave.
1558 PITKIN AVENUE, Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVENUE, Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE, Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET, Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET, S. W. Cor. Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1216 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET, Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET, Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST., Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.
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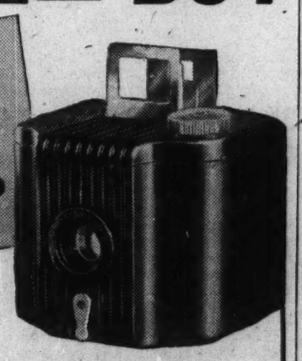

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SHAKER-COOKING . . . makes Gerber's Strained Vegetables still better for Baby

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

Boston Day . . . Snow, Parole, School . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ter. Most pieces are for distances less than a mile.

Such roads have been sought by farmers and farm organizations for some time.

Guest Rates—Old Law Boosts Motor Insurance

Supreme Court interpretation given to dusty statutes of 1820 today had placed a 200 per cent increase in guest insurance rates squarely upon the laps of Bay State motorists. It means $1,500,000 added to the premium bill for 1936, but even this cloud has a bright rift, explained Francis J. DeCelles, state commissioner of insurance.

If the Legislature acts with dispatch to nullify the 1820 law, which increases the civil liability of drivers, most of the $1,500,000 should be returned by insurance companies, Commissioner DeCelles averred.

The new policy, with added protection under more liberal negligence clauses, cost $6.50 today, or just twice the former sum. Cautious drivers, however, who will tour out of Massachusetts, took out extra-territorial coverage, adding another $5 to their bill.

Meanwhile, the increased rates had not appreciably diminished registration activity. License plates of the 1935 stock are valid only until noon tomorrow, and this afternoon it was estimated that 400,000 automobile owners would have bright red, new signs by nightfall.

Guest Riders—Old Law Makes Damages Come Easy

Massachusetts motorists allegedly are riding along the highways today under the illusion that the removal of the guest rider clause from the compulsory automobile insurance law was a good thing, promising to save them thousands of dollars by stopping unscrupulous lawyers from carrying on a racket of unknown proportions. This, the Automobile Legal Association declared today, has been far from the case since a recent Supreme Court decision holds that gross negligence need no longer be proved against a driver in order for passengers to collect from him or his insurance company for injuries received while riding in his car. Thus the doors were declared wide open for a racket of larger proportions than ever.

To remedy this situation and actually bring in the expected savings to motorists, the A. L. A. today filed a bill in the Legislature to amend the present law making it necessary to prove gross negligence against a driver for injured guest riders to collect. The Supreme Court had dug up an old law that drivers could be held liable merely if there was evidence that they had violated some rule of the road. In other words, a driver who committed any one of a number of minor road infractions could be sued under the compulsory insurance law for injuries sustained by his guest riders.

The A. L. A. would revise the law to read as it was supposed to read, that is, to permit guest riders to collect from their drivers only with the proof that the drivers were guilty of gross negligence. Unless some such amendment is adopted, motorists can expect to see the guest rider coverage jump from $3.25 to $9.75 next year, said the A. L. A. today.

Auto Plates Shift Before Noon, Jan. 1

MOTORISTS must switch their 1935 registration plates to the 1936 edition by noon tomorrow in order to comply with Massachusetts laws, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles announced this afternoon.

The new plates were being attached after 12 o'clock today, but automobile owners who had no 1935 registration must wait until midnight before using the 1936 plates.

Prosperity—Generally Forecast for the New Year

From New Year forecasts of prominent Boston businessmen today came the distinct impression that prosperity is headed this way with all the velocity of Sir Malcolm Campbell's Bluebird.

Canvassing retailers in the Boston trading district, P. A. O'Connell, vice-president of the Boston Retail Board and head of E. T. Slattery's, reported today that storekeepers expect a 10 per cent rise in business during the next six months.

"Such a 10 per cent gain," Mr. O'Connell amplified, "would amount to $228,000,000 and raise the retail trade of 1936 to more than $2,500,000,000 and lift the general business index for this part of the country well above 90 per cent."

Speaking for wool dealers, Harry J. Blake, vice-president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, announced that wool consumption for use in apparel had doubled in 1935 over 1934, "and 1936 looks very bright," he said.

Bringing into sharper focus the various aspects of Boston business prospects, Melville D. Liming, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, cited six points pointing to better times. They were:

1. Building construction in cities and towns that have kept real estate taxes within prudent limits seems headed for an excellent year.
2. Automobile registrations were higher in 1935 than in either of the two preceding years, and appear better for 1936.
3. Bank deposits have shown a substantial increase.
4. Customs collections are greater by nearly 44 per cent.
5. Shoe manufacturing volume increased materially.
6. The manufacturing activity for the State as a whole has increased by 12 per cent.

Schools—Foley Goes On With Investigation

With further disclosures apparently in the offing and more indictments admittedly a possibility, District Attorney William J. Foley today pushed ahead with his investigation of Boston school affairs.

Witnesses were summoned this morning and indications were seen by observers that before Boston marked the arrival of the New Year the Grand Jury would know all about the reported attempts to sell the position of Director of Music in Boston's schools for $2000.

All four members of the School Committee were again closeted with the District Attorney this morning and some 12 Boston architects were scheduled to see him this afternoon. This development arises from reports that commissions to draw plans for school buildings were offered for sale.

The Grand Jury heard no school witnesses this morning. It was still hearing evidence in connection with the case of Edward Guarnelli and Antonio Repucci, convicts who escaped Dec. 23 after slaying guard in Boston.

First witness heard by the Grand Jury this afternoon was Miss Shiela O'Donovan Rossa said to have been called to tell what she knew about an alleged offer made by a Boston Judge to Joseph F. Wagner to sell the position of director of music.

Parole Board—Removal May Be Urged on Governor

Disagreement over prison parole administration in Massachusetts today had reached a point where removal of the entire Parole Board may be urged upon Governor Curley and his Council when they meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Yesterday the Councilors visited Concord Reformatory after a previous visit to the State Prison at Charlestown. Disturbing conditions were found in both institutions, declared Councilor James J. Brennan of Somerville. Parole policy, he insisted, has been too arbitrary, has sowed the seed of discontent which grew into recent prison breaks.

While the Parole Board may be removed by Governor and Council without a hearing, if they find sufficient cause, there was little expectation of such a course on Beacon Hill. Observers felt that a hearing would be demanded by the Board and then granted by the Governor.

Governor Curley this afternoon issued a statement, declaring that if Council views were in line with his own, drastic action may be taken against the Parole Board.

Puzzles—Jig-Saw Variety Arrives in Court

The jigsaw puzzle, long a habitué of anything from an elite drawing room to a humble home, today invaded the somber atmosphere of the Federal District Court. Putting all pleasure aside, it was making a strictly business call.

There was the little matter of an excise tax, to the amount of $37,000, which had been paid to the Government in 1933 by the Viking Manufacturing Company. Claimed Philip J. Aronsen, as plaintiff and trustee in bankruptcy for the company:

"This excise tax law applies to sporting goods including such games as billiards, chess and checkers; jigsaw puzzles are not sporting goods nor games—they are just puzzles."

Claimed the company's former president still further:

"Jigsaw puzzles are thousands of years old. They were invented by the Chinese. Children are more adept at them than grownups. They do not invite competition—and therefore are not games."

Counsel for the Government brought evidence to the contrary.

When the hearing concluded counsel promised to file briefs within 30 days. That means that Federal Judge George C. Sweeney has a month in which perhaps to do a few jigsaw puzzles before he classifies this old Chinese custom.

Olive Branch—Goodwin Gets It From Governor

To Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Governor Curley extended the olive branch today.

In a conciliatory statement in which he withdrew the ultimatum issued last week Governor Curley said that in view of the work Mr. Goodwin has done in preserving peaceful conditions among Brockton shoe workers he did not feel justified in asking for Mr. Goodwin's resignation.

Mr. Goodwin has been acting as an unpaid adviser to a Brockton shoe union, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Federation officials are said to have complained to the Governor about Mr. Goodwin's activities.

The Governor said he did not wish to have anyone in his administration involving him with the A. F. of L. (especially in view of his senatorial aspirations) and he flatly told Mr. Goodwin to quit his support of the Brockton workers or resign as registrar. Today's reversal of this stand followed an hour's conference between Mr. Goodwin and the Governor.

Liquor—Decline Noted In Number of Licenses

Decline in the number of liquor licenses issued in Boston was noticed in the license department today. Total liquor dispensing licenses last year were 1735. For 1936, 1613 licenses have been issued.

The reduced number was noted in restaurants, too. Last year 785 eating establishments were licensed to sell liquor. This year licenses were obtained by 688.

Town Meetin'—WPA Plans 60 for Boston

Sixty miniature town hall meetings have been planned for Boston—60 social councils in which, the Works Progress Administration announced today, vital problems will be threshed out by a cross section of this New England community.

Housewife, factory worker, merchant, salesman, teacher—all these and more are expected to contribute their views. To lead the discussions, WPA has chosen unemployed scholars. Some, it explained, have university honors, even such trinkets as a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Cut-Cut-Cut-ar-Cut—Show On at Mechanics Hall

Crowing and cackling echoed throughout Mechanics Building today. Every crow—every cackle—was significant, too, because it told of triumphs for participants in the annual Boston Poultry Show.

While 300 exhibitors glowed with pride over their entry of 3000 live birds and rabbits, visitors saw the latest developments in modernistic chicken housing, listened to advice on how to gather more eggs from fewer hens. They found the show, now in its eighty-seventh year, somewhat larger than last season, but not yet reaching 1929 peak.

Council—Approves Plan for $5,000,000 Courthouse

With the present old Suffolk County Courthouse teeming with investigations the City Council yesterday approved the legislative act calling for a new building. It will be constructed with the aid of federal funds, which, although not allocated as yet, will be forthcoming if approval of the project is given by B. A. Bowman, federal engineer in Washington. His approval will assure allotting to Boston part of $6,000,000, rejected by other Massachusetts municipalities. The federal grant will be 45 per cent of the estimated $5,000,000 cost. The project calls for an 18-story structure on the present site, the actual building being utilized as a wing.

Abandonment of the plans to build a new City Hall is foreseen through a message to the Council from the Mayor, which stated that, due to the financial condition of the city, pay cuts for city employees along with furloughs would be necessary in order to raise required funds. The Mayor is known to be opposed to pay cuts at this time. He stated, however, that repairs will be necessary to make the present City Hall structurally safe. It has been condemned on more than one occasion by the Building Department of the city.

The plan for the reorganization of various city departments, drawn up at the instance of Mayor Mansfield by a committee of M. I. T. professors and presented to the council yesterday for the second time, was again rejected. The Mayor can present it to the incoming council. The rejection has been occasioned by lack of opportunity on the part of the council to give it sufficient study.

The meeting closed with a request by Councilor Clement A. Norton that no reduction be made in the welfare allotments. Instead of a direct cash payment the Welfare Department plans to pay by check, which will occasion a loss of 35 cents on $7 if no steps are taken to stop the reduction.

Winchester—Community New Year Party Planned

New Year's Eve is one occasion when almost everyone wants to go somewhere. But this urge often ends disastrously. Drunken revelings and speeding automobiles can cut its pleasure short—make the New Year tragic rather than happy.

Considering this, Winchester citizens today told how they plan to make their holiday celebration truly festive. It will be a huge community party, held tonight for all of Winchester. Promised the Winchester Young People's Committee: Everything will be eliminated but good, wholesome fun!

Kidnaping—Case Before Boston Jury Watched

Massachusetts today watched with interest as a federal grand jury in Boston began its investigation of a case which involves violation of the Lindbergh kidnaping law. The first of that variety reported here, it concerned the abduction of Eugene Silva, Boston taxicab driver, in New Hampshire, last July.

Honesty—One Goal of Better Business Bureau

Business is gunning for morality as well as for increased activity, record sales, and profits. It is asking for general recognition of the fundamental honesty which is inherent in American enterprise. It wants to ward off vicious attacks upon legitimate efforts by assurance that it is committed to a square deal for all.

To accomplish this, Boston's Better Business Bureau has decreed public confidence in business integrity must be held—even increased. Looking back over problems of the past 12 months, the bureau saw attacks upon business and the "profit motive" as a deterrent to recovery. Reason: "It gives rise to suspicion and doubt, and breeds fear."

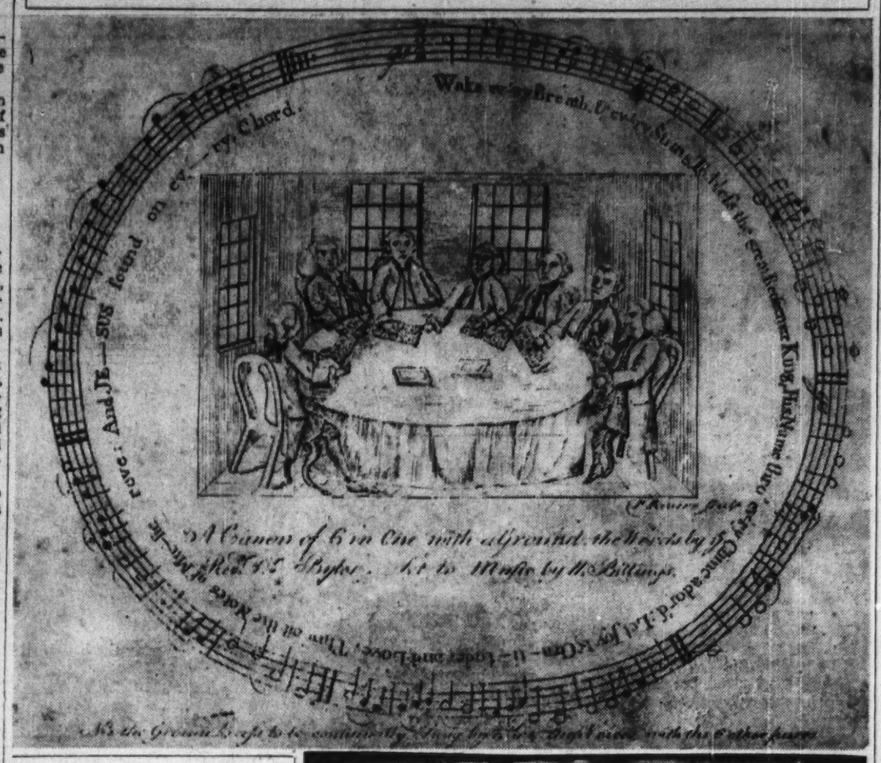
With fair critics the organization which has helped Boston business attain a higher degree of self-government during the past 15 years has no quarrel. But some critics are more antagonistic than constructive. This group, it alleges, has less interest in securing the correction of acknowledged evils than it has in discrediting the present business machinery.

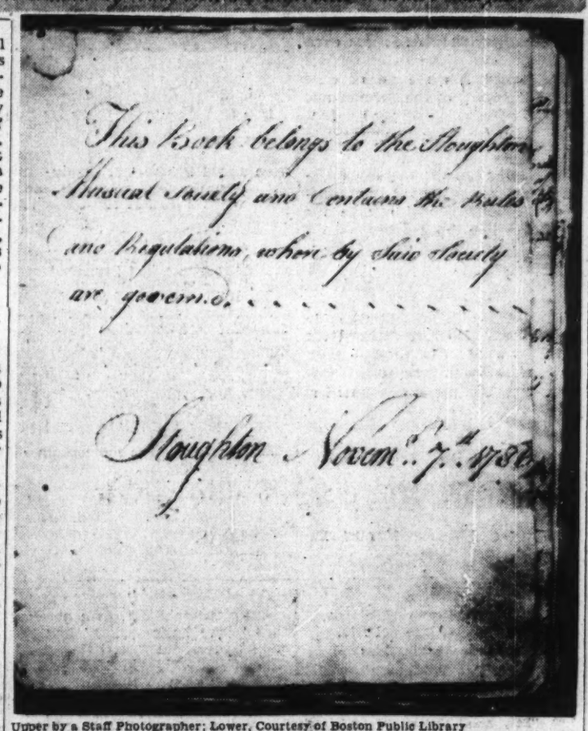
Quezon Signs 14 Bills For Philippine Island

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 31 (AP)—President Manuel Quezon signed 14 bills today.

They authorized reorganization of the judiciary, immediate retirement of Manila railway bonds for $6,750,000, granting the President powers to reorganize the Government, appointment of a resident commissioner in Washington, D. C., appropriation of $50,000 for typhoon relief and $60,000 for Filipino expenses to the Olympic Games.

Reminders of 150 Years of Musical Work





This Book belongs to the Stoughton Musical Society and Contains the Rules and Regulations, whereby said Society are govern'd.

Stoughton Novem.r 7.th 1786

Upper by a Staff Photographer; Lower, Courtesy of Boston Public Library

Landmarks of Stoughton Society

One of Billing's Songbooks, With Engraving by Paul Revere. Frontispiece From Book of Rules and Regulations of the Stoughton Musical Society, the Earliest Musical Organization in the United States

Stoughton Musical Society Marks 150th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOUGHTON, Mass., Dec. 31—Members of the Stoughton Musical Society tomorrow will celebrate the 150th year of their organization when they appear in the First Congregational Church here for the opening concert of 1936. One hundred persons from Greater Boston are expected to participate.

The society, reputed to be the earliest musical organization in the United States, was started on Nov. 7, 1786, by a group of New England men who had pronounced interests in singing. It grew out of a voice class held in the home of Robert Capen, Stoughton, during 1774.

This singing class was taught by William Billings, first American composer of music, who chalked his original scores on leather sides in the tannery where he was employed.

For many years Mr. Billings remained the society's favorite composer, and even today its members invariably sing four selections from his self-taught hand. These are: "Chester," "Majesty," "David's Lamentation," and "The Lord Is Risen."

In 1872 the Stoughton association was active in aiding the Boston Peace Jubilee. It celebrated the centennial year at Stoughton Town Hall on June 9, 1886, and participated in the Plymouth Tercentenary.

Tomorrow's program calls for a rehearsal at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This will be followed by a turkey supper at 6:30 o'clock. The musical program has been scheduled for 7:45 in the evening.

Council Charges Mill Violates Labor Act

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31 (AP)—Charging that officials of the Charlton mill were violating workers' protection features of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, the Fall River Textile Council sought the intervention of the Regional Labor Board today.

Asserting the mills were distributing questionnaires as a basis of reemployment of operatives when the plant reopens after the holidays, Mariano Bishop, president of the council, said the questionnaire was unfair and apparently sent out to check union organization.

Mr. Bishop said he asked the labor board to halt the distribution of the questionnaires.

The workers were asked, he asserted, to list the number of automobiles owned by their families, the names and addresses of relatives and where they were employed, trade union affiliations, and whether the union workers desired to have plant conditions taken up with them or with union officials.

Mr. Bishop said the questionnaire concluded with the statement: "Full and correct answers on all subjects are deemed essential to full employment."

Four Pensions Last Year For War of 1812 Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Four persons received pensions in the year ended last June 30 for service rendered by soldiers in the war of 1812.

Other pensioners last year included: Mexican War—294 widows. Civil War—100,290 widows and children. Indian Wars—4745 widows and dependents. Spanish-American War—39,045 widows, children and dependents. World War—99,394 widows, children and dependent parents.

Maine Out-of-Door Advertising Placed On License Basis Under Highway Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 31—Regulation of billboards, brought about through the influence of club women, becomes a fact on New Year's Day, when the bill for this purpose, enacted by the Legislature of 1935, becomes a law.

Efforts have been in progress for several sessions of the Legislature to secure the passage of this law, but it was not until last winter that it was possible.

The billboard law requires that all persons or firms engaged in the business of out-of-door advertising must pay a fee of $25 a year to the State. These licenses are issued by the State Highway Commission, which has charge of the enforcement of the law.

The law does not apply to the displaying of out-of-door advertising within the built-up area of the cities and towns, which is regulated by the municipality. Under the provisions of the new law, a permit must be had to erect each individual sign. The fee for this permit is $1 per panel, bulletin, or sign, and is payable in advance.

North Brookfield's Four-Mile Road Ends 50 Years of Passenger Service

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Dec. 31 (AP)—The four-mile long North Brookfield Railroad, owned by the town of North Brookfield, will run its last passenger train when the 7 o'clock train pulls in from the main line of the Boston & Albany tonight.

Fifty years ago when the line, one of the few municipally owned in the country, was opened, an engine and a string of cars carried passengers all day, free.

A town meeting yesterday approved a new lease with the Boston & Albany whereby because of the decreased passenger business no more trains will be run. One freight a day, however, will be run to East Brookfield, junction point with the main line. The Boston & Albany has long sought to discontinue passenger traffic.

The line was financed by citizens largely to service local factories. In recent years the Boston & Albany has paid an annual rental of $3000, and furnished all rolling stock. Hereafter it will be entitled to all profits, if any, and the town will pay the taxes.

Shorter Session Envisaged For Bay State Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

Like other legislation this bill has appeared often.

Several legislators are seeking to reduce the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 70 to 65 years. This measure failed last year because of the additional expense.

Public Utilities

The usual public utility measures seeking lower rates for consumers will be presented. A bill has been filed to provide for election of the members of the State Public Utilities Commission, instead of appointment by the Governor. The theory is that the public will thus be able to throw out those commissioners who fail to serve them well.

A petition to provide an easier road to municipal ownership of lighting plants has been submitted. Several similar measures are now being prepared.

Public election of the state insurance commissioner is sought in another measure. Some persons hold that the only way to obtain lower automobile insurance rates is to make the commissioner directly responsible to the public.

Insurance Bill

That hardy perennial, flat rate insurance, is also before the 1936 session, and undoubtedly will suffer its usual fate, defeat. Before the year passes, the bill to establish a state fund for compulsory insurance probably will be filed once more.

Francis J. DeCelles, state insurance commissioner, has already asked the Legislature to nullify an 1820 law which has forced him to add $6.50 to the guest rate insurance cost.

Gambling Issue

One of the major battles of the session will ensue over gambling legislation. The special commission on taxation has reported in favor of taxation of numerous small gambling games. A state lottery bill has been submitted.

Horse and dog race betting faces an initiative petition demanding its repeal. The Legislature must vote on the petition at this session. Even if the bill is defeated, it may be submitted to the voters by the gathering of 5000 additional signatures, a comparatively easy task.

Biennial Sessions

Biennial sessions may cause the hardest fight of the year, as it did in 1935. The Legislature cannot again dodge a vote on the issue. The Constitution requires a 1936 vote on the petition.

The state preprimary system will suffer a new attack. Last year the attack failed, despite Governor Curley's recommendation. What will happen during the year is uncertain, particularly with conventions scheduled for June, 1936.

Superior Court Bill

Among the other legislation now pending is a bill to increase the number of superior court judges from 31 to 41, a measure to curb liquor advertising somewhat and a petition to establish a State Bar of Massachusetts, to which all lawyers would belong and which would set up a code of ethics for the legal profession.

Labor is seeking to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. This measure is another hardy perennial. It gathered considerable strength last year, but was finally defeated. Another bill which may have labor support is one proposing a memorial to Congress asking that the work of women in industrial plants after 6 p. m. be prohibited.

Subway Measure

Another effort is being made to force removal of the Boston Elevated structure and to substitute a subway. Public ownership of the Elevated has also been proposed.

The proposed sliding scale of rate making for gas and electric plants will also come before the Legislature. The special commission studying the proposal is practically ready to report. The sliding scale may develop into a major issue before the Legislature prorogues.

The legislators also will have another opportunity to approve or turn down the measure to abolish capital punishment, and another to establish a mercy clause in the law regarding first degree murder. This latter bill provides that life imprisonment may be reported by a jury, instead of the present mandatory death sentence.

Public to See 200-Inch 'Eye'

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The 200-inch disc for the world's largest telescope, which has attracted worldwide attention of natural scientists during the past year will be exhibited to the public Jan. 5 and 6, officials of the Corning Glass Works announced. The plan to exhibit the huge "eye" to the public was prompted by widespread interest and many requests, officials said.

Hoffman 'Too Busy' To Keep G. O. P. Date

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 31 (AP)—The committee in charge of the Republican "victory" dinner here next Monday began casting about today for a speaker to replace Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, who yesterday canceled his Worcester engagement "owing to unusual and unexpected burdens of work."

The cancellation came on the heels of widespread protests against his appearance here because of his activity in the Bruno Hauptmann case. Arrangements for his address had been made before he entered the Hauptmann case. Within the past few days, agitation gained such momentum that both written and verbal protests reached the committee and delegations called on Republican Mayor-elect Walter J. Cookson asking another speaker.

A rumbling of dissatisfaction over the choice of Governor Hoffman reached a peak when Colonel Lindbergh and his family left the United States.

OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

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Let us help you through the busy holiday season by skillfully laundering your fine linens and laces
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BROOKLINE Call BEACON 1270

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Branch Office
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AN INVESTMENT AS STRONG AS THE BANK OF ENGLAND
1 Savings fully insured up to $5000.
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Twice a year we clear our stocks, giving genuine and generous reductions on the world's finest Sportswear
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10% to 50% off
Everything shown is very nice quality and highly desirable. Come in and see these splendid values, there is no obligation to buy.
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Chandler & Co.
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THE ALPHABET PRINT

19.75
The A, B, C's cut loose and run riot in the cleverest print of the season. And a shirtmaker front zips up to be tasselled off again with a cluster of alphabetical doo-dads!
Black, brown or raspberry with white. Sizes 14 to 20.
Fifth Floor

Announcement!
A New Cafeteria
in
the Uptown
151 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Corner West Newton Street
Next to Mechanics Building, Boston
Opening Thursday, Jan. 2nd
At 11 A. M.
FINE FOOD - LOW PRICES
Visit This Convenient and Attractive Cafeteria
ALBIANI LUNCH Co.
8 other Cafeterias located in Boston

Shoe Workers Called to Arrange For Bargaining

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 31 (AP)—Israel Zimmerman, general organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, chosen by 1189 Haverhill shoe workers to represent them, said he would call a mass meeting today to arrange plans for collective bargaining.

The workers voted last night to determine which of three unions they preferred. The United Shoe and Leather Union received 1189 of 2009 ballots cast.

Choice of Unions

The Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, which Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, serves as an unpaid adviser, received 471 votes. The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, with which manufacturers have signed contracts, was third, receiving 355 votes.

Fred Cooper, executive secretary of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade, said the manufacturers would not recognize any union except the A. F. of L. affiliate "with which we have signed agreements."

Contracts Expire

The balloting last night was under the auspices of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, whose local contracts expire today. But slightly more than 2000 of the 5000 local shoe workers voted, Zimmerman charging that the small vote was due to intimidation of workers by manufacturers.

A half holiday had been called by the United, so that workers might attend a mass meeting that preceded the balloting.

The Haverhill Gazette said a survey indicated that 85 per cent of the employees refused to observe the half holiday.

What's Going On In the Arts

Angna Enters as Painter

IN ANTICIPATION of her recitals in Boston next week, the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, is exhibiting drawings, gouaches and aquarelles by Angna Enters.

The multiple talents of Miss Enters have proved to be as tantalizing as they are entertaining. She does not lend herself to classification unless she be labeled an-artist-in-a-class-by-herself. With pencil or paint brush, Miss Enters is sometimes a pictorial artist luxuriating in a tenuous quality of light, in an architectural pattern, in refinements of contour. But sometimes she employs the medium as an excuse for poking fun at people, to explode time-worn conventions, to communicate a bitter—what seems a particularly bitter—cynicism.

Technically her pictures are uneven. Sometimes they are made with assurance, sometimes with hesitation, as though the artist felt more than she was capable of expressing in the medium chosen. When Miss Enters treats the prosaic, it is with critical intention, and she does the job mercilessly.

This current exhibition relies largely upon Greece, ancient and modern, for subjects. There are depicted stretches of country which include olive groves, architectural fragments and attractive vistas. Her water color brush serves her well, for she applies the fluid pigment freely and illusively, as though she is making some casual notes which she may want to amplify at a later date. Some meticulous drawings, Picassolike, of Greek gods, exhibit her graphic talent and her ability to reduce salient details of form and posture to a few carefully placed, shrewdly calculated lines. It is difficult to discern just where Miss Enters's delight in Greece and its ancient relics of beauty ceases, and her solemn cynicism begins.

Here the Erectheum and its famed Porch of the Maidens is associated in her mind with dressmaking, for she does not seem to think of the Porch without thinking of dressmaker's forms. The inanimate form, the T-square, the jointed doll used as a sculpture model, the hobby horse—these and other objects appear to symbolize the inherent lifelessness of ideas which should be animate. She has strong convictions about academies which rely with perfect misunderstanding upon the classical origins.

Sometimes her imagination is comparable to that of Chirico. Certain drawings simulate Greek vases from the Picasso viewpoint. Miss Enters, so devastating at times in her mockery, does not disclose how such folly and hypocrisy and shallowness can be corrected. Her more sublime moments in pictures seem to be those where she turns directly to nature.

D. A.

Monday Symphony Concert

FOR the second program of the Monday evening series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky arranged the following program: Beethoven, Overture to Goethe's "Egmont"; Brahms, Pianoforte Concerto in B flat major, Beveridge Webster, soloist, and the Taniev Symphony No. 1.

The opening bars of the "Egmont" Overture are imbued with tremendous dramatic significance as interpreted by Dr. Koussevitzky, and the performance last night was entirely up to the usual standard of the orchestra. A dramatic reading throughout. The Taniev symphony, resurrected this season after slumbering on the library shelves for more than 30 years, was played as recently as November. The performance last night, in our opinion, surpassed the previous one. In many respects the orchestra appeared to have settled more comfortably into the work, at the conclusion of which the audience gave its applausive approbation.

Young Mr. Webster was tendered something bordering upon an ovation after his performance of the Brahms concerto. His modest demeanor, his evident musicality and a fluent technique all contributed to a performance of enjoyable proportions. Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra lent admirable support, especially in the Adagio and the Scherzo.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"MIDWEST," new play by James Hagen, author of "One Sunday Afternoon," has its first performance at the Shubert tonight.

Continuing plays are "Three Men on a Horse" at the Plymouth and "Ceiling Zero" at the Copley.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will appear at the Shubert for a week, beginning Jan. 20, in her new monodrama, "Mansion on the Hudson."

Walter Hampden's "final" tour in "Cyrano" will include Boston (the Colonial Theater) the week of Jan. 27.

"The Taming of the Shrew," with the Lunts, is reported scheduled for a Boston theater, probably the Shubert, beginning Jan. 20.

Aliens Seek Citizenship To Get Old-Age Pensions

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—L. L. Martineau, in charge of the federal immigration and naturalization service in Connecticut, said today that aliens in this State are beginning to apply for citizenship in greater numbers than usual to receive old-age assistance under a new law. More than a thousand already have filed applications, Mr. Martineau said.

The old-age assistance law was passed by the last session of the General Assembly and filing under it has started.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and not so cold; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight followed by snow flurries Wednesday, rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming variable; fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	15	Minneapolis	28	20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	26	24	New York	14	14
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	22	22
Helena	32	30	Philadelphia	18	16
Jacksonville	36	32	St. Louis	26	24
Kansas City	32	28	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	22	22
Miami	52	52			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 31.
B—Minimum, Dec. 30.

High Tide at Boston

Tuesday, 3:27 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

Mime and Artist

The Christian Science Monitor

Angna Enters: Sculptured Bronze Head by Isamu Noguchi. Miss Enters, Who Will Appear at the Repertory Theater Jan. 9, 10 and 11, Has an Exhibition of Water Colors and Drawings Currently on View at the Junior League

Vermont Ready to Launch Soy Bean Culture Tests

Fifty one-acre plots are set aside for experiments which are hoped to result in bringing state not only ample forage for cattle but new industries developed from bean's various by-products.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 31—Vermont looks hopefully toward the potent soy bean as a way to economic progress.

Next summer a statewide experiment will be made to test the soy bean's worth for Vermont dairy farms and New England industries. If this is successful, the soy bean will offer unlimited, but as yet unestimated, opportunities for new industrial growth in New England.

Joseph Winterbotham and Earle R. Conant, president and secretary of the Vermont Soy Bean Association, are the sponsors of this experiment. Next spring, about corn planting time, they will supervise the planting of soy beans in 50 one-acre plots, well scattered throughout the State.

Brought to Maturity

At least part of this crop will be brought to maturity. From the yield and other data which will be kept, Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Conant expect to decide whether or not soy beans will be a profitable legume for Vermont.

Today these men are optimistic as to the outcome of this experiment, because already a "reasonably good grain variety of soys is being brought to maturity in a number of sections of the State."

In New England the whole soy bean plant in any one of half a dozen stages is an excellent legume roughage crop which can be profitably fed to dairy cattle, and this feature is an excellent guarantee of a market, Mr. Conant explained.

For Cattle Feed

In the mature condition, the whole plant, including the mature beans, can be used in a limited amount for cattle feed after it has been first put through a hammer mill. Usually the plants are milled differently to extract the oil, Mr. Conant continued. And because of the soy beans' rich chemical content, Mr. Winterbotham and Mr. Conant expect that the fertile bean and plant ingredients can be consumed by Vermont dairy farms and New England industries.

Oil from soy beans is today a well known article of commerce. This oil is considered by many superior to any other vegetable oil. "There is no question," asserted Mr. Conant, "that we will very readily find a field sale for this important raw material. We have some paint manufacturers in New England who are now using soy bean oil and others who could use it advantageously.

Cohesive Agency

"We also have a number of foundries in New England which could use soy bean oil as a cohesive agency in castings and as an antirust treatment for castings," he continued. "Dr. Harry Barnard, research head of the Farm Chemurgic Council has stated that industries, developing soy bean products, can fit well into New England."

Serving as an introduction to this soy bean experiment, is an exhibit of soy bean products in the Flemming Museum, here at the University of Vermont. This exhibition includes different varieties of beans, soy bean meal, flakes, grits and oil as the processing goes on, and the results of manufacturers' efforts in developing the soy beans' rich productive chemicals.

Paint, enamel, automobile parts, electric fixtures, pigments, chemical products, glue, articles resembling celluloid, a substance from soy bean meal can be used in place of bakelight, a foundry sand core, made with 30 per cent soy bean oil as a binder—all these are on display at the museum, products of this magic plant.

Giraffe Cow

If the soy bean experiment proves successful next year, the famous Vermont Giraffe Cow—symbol of Yankee protest to near-sighted extravagance in the dairy business—may be exterminated. The Giraffe Cow is a purely fictitious beast, originated by dairymen who object to Vermont's annual purchase of grain from the Middle West.

In the midst of the soy bean product exhibit at the Fleming Museum, stands a cartoon placard of this preglacial monster, "raised on the grain from the Middle West to produce milk for New England States."

The Giraffe Cow is pictured against a map of eastern United States, standing in Vermont and stretching its enormous neck far across New York, Michigan and Wisconsin to graze in the sunny fields of Iowa. Placed thus in the midst of the soy bean exhibit, this cartoon stands boldly forth definitely singular of the first objective of Vermont soy bean enthusiasts: to grow the bean in such quantities that it will be used almost entirely for forage purposes in feeding stock—at Iowa's loss in business.

Westward March

If this experiment does prove successful and the soy bean comes to New England, it will mark another step in the soy bean's westward march, a journey that leads back to China for 4500 years. As early as 2800 B. C. the soy bean was bartered in Chinese markets. For generations, because of its food value, it was stowed in the food sacks of the East and carried to every corner of the world. By 1804 the first soy beans had reached America.

When Japan looked toward Manchuria in 1932, she did not overlook the soy bean. And about that time, years of research seeking to develop the soy bean for industrial lines, was bearing fruit. Henry Ford and his remarkable experiments, together with the Japanese struggle for Manchoukuo and domination of the important soy bean, made this legume internationally known.

Many By-Products

Much has been written about the soy bean as a product of trade and industry and of its influence throughout the world. Its chemical patents are unlimited. Out of this protean bean are manufactured: Sauces, soups, condensed milk, macaroni, flour, explosives, waterproofing, rubber substitutes, printing ink, in fact many things "needful to man from automobile tires to xylophones."

Vermont and New England are as yet unknown to the soy bean. While Vermont plans to experiment, both Massachusetts and New Hampshire have turned against the bean, perhaps waiting to see what progress Vermont can make. A national retail nut company, the first six months of this year, tried selling roasted soy beans as a delicacy. Both the New England and eastern markets were tested. The experiment failed. "People prefer peanuts," a company spokesman explained.

But whether the Vermont experiment fails or succeeds—and evidences point to success—it is another index of man's irresistible search for new expressions for economic activity—for progress.

Upper left, Globe Photo

Upper Left—Soy Beans on the Vines. Upper Right—Joseph Winterbotham. Inset—E. R. Conant. Lower—Map Showing the Cow-Giraffe, Symbolic of the Dairy Industry in Vermont Which Depends on Faraway Iowa for Its Feed

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Program Features Are in Blackface)

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Roth String Quartet	Father Time's	Flash Gordon	Hits and Encores:
5:15	recital	Birthday; juvenile	Carl Moore's Orch.	records and shop-
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	NBC vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	ping talks
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em	"Dick Tracy," sk.	Benay Venuta orch.
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	Relay from Paris.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; records	Sport Comment	News of Youth
6:30	News; feature	"Better Homes"	"Musicalities"	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news		Holiday message	News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	Amateur program,
7:15	20th Century Ideas	"Popeye" sketch	J. Farrell; orch.	Col. Jay C. Flip-
7:30	Lum and Abner	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	pen, conductor
7:45	Mario Cozzi, songs	Strange Facts	Beake Carter, news	Amateur program,
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer	Leo Reisman's Or.;	"Lavender and Old	Col. Jay C. Flip-
8:15	Dean sketch	soloists; speaker	Lace"; soloists	pen, conductor
8:30	Edgar Guest in "Wel-	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	'Music for Today';
8:45	come Valley"	his orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	N.T.G. & his Girls;	Cass Loma Orch.;	Stevens's Orch.
9:15	Gay Nineties Revue	comedy; orchestra	Walter O'Keefe	News Service
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbe"; extrava-	Fred Waring and	Eddy Brown, violin;
9:45	New Penny"; orch.	ganza; music	his Pennsylvani-	concert orchestra
10:00	Wendell Hall	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; soloists and	Male quartet
10:15	Ray Heatherton, songs	soloists; orchestra	chorus; piano duo	"World Parade"
10:30	Music America Sings:	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news	Phil Scott's Orch.
10:45	Mr'dith Willis'n's Or.	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Relay f'm Bermuda
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	New Year's Eve
11:15	Gasparre's Orch.	Sports; music	Cy Delman's Orch.	Dancing Party
11:30	Henry King and his	Madriguera's Orch.	New Year's Eve	from American
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	Dancing Party	and world cities

Wednesday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast Service

3:30 WORL, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Annual message of	Greetings to For-	Voice of Experience	Noonday Musicale,
12:15	Gov. James M. Curley	eign Lands	The Merrymakers	organ and piano.
12:30	to the General	Musical Turns	"Mary Marlin"	Farm-Home news
12:45	Court of Mass.	Lande's Ensemble	"Five Star Jones"	Italian sketch
1:00	Tournament of Roses	Walter Logan's	"Voice of Boston"	Italian soloists; in-
1:15	Parade, Pasadena	concert ensemble	Concert Miniatures	strumentalists
1:30	Talk, Prof. R.E.Rogers	Gale Page, songs	News Service	Pete Woolery; or-
1:45	Rand Smith, songs	Rhythm Parade	Male quartet	Gossip Club
2:00	"Words and Music";	Goldthwaite Ens.	News; Shoppers'	Between Bookends
2:15	reader; soloists	Sugar Bowl game:	Exchange	News Service
2:30	Orchestra and chorus	Louisiana State-	Kansas City Phil-	Telegraphic des-
2:45	Eva Gingras, soprano	Texas Christian	harmonic Orches-	cription Marble-
3:00	Rochester Civic Or-	from New Orleans	tra; Karl Krue-	head High - Jack-
3:15	chestra concert;	Sugar Bowl game:	ger, conductor	sonville All-
3:30	Guy Fraser Harri-	Louisiana State-	"Twelve Crowded	Stars football
3:45	son, conductor	Texas Christian	Months": dramatic	game, from Jack-
4:00	"Betty and Bob"	from New Orleans	review of year's	sonville, Fla.
4:15	Ranch Boys; narrator	Sugar Bowl game:	news highlights	Edgar F. Lewis
4:30	NBC Dance Orchestra	Louisiana State-	"Chansonette"	Soloists; orch.
4:45	NBC Dance Orchestra	Texas Christian	Interviews	Children's drama
5:00	Rose Bowl football	Al Pearce and his	Flash Gordon	Hits and Encores:
5:15	game: Southern Meth-	Gang: variety	Baseball school	shopping talks
5:30	odist - Stanford Uni-	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45	versity; play - by -	Clara, Lu and Em	Dick Tracy sketch	Gogo DeLys; orch.
6:00	play description by	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Don Wilson and	News; records	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Ken Carpenter, NBC	Dance orchestra	State House talk	Report: "Vanished
6:45	announcers	Record program	Quartet; piano	Voices"; sketch
7:00	Rose Bowl football	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	game: Southern Meth-	"Uncle Ezra"	Hawaiian music	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	odist - Stanford Uni-	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Organ recital
7:45	versity	Musical Moments	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery:
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama	dramatic sketch
8:30	Frank Simon's Con-	N. E. Parade"	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	cert Band	Musical Turns	Ted Husing; orch.	Golf lesson
9:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens's Orch.
9:15	sketches; soloists	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense"
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	Bruins - Canadiens
9:45	Sing"; sketch	loists; orchestra	C. Boswell; trio	hockey game, by
10:00	John Charles Thomas;	"El Caballero";	Over the Heather.	Frank Ryan
10:15	Frank Tour's Orch.	Spanish operetta.	Fisher's Orchestra	Cy Delman and
10:30	Hollywood Gossip	Gordon String	Dramatized news;	his orchestra
10:45	"Band Goes to Town"	Quartet; speaker	Spotlight Revue	Gogo DeLys; orch.
11:00	Reports; news;	Joe Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra	Sports; music	Dorsey's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	Jan Garber's Or.	his orchestra

Thursday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), Antobal's Cuban Orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry V," Part 2.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: guest soloists; comedy; sketch; orchestra.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony concert; Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert; Roderic Cross, bass.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), "St. Louis Blues," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Is Government Retarding Business Recovery?"; speakers; open forum.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Ruggiero Ricci; Cecil B. DeMille; guests; other soloists.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatization of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.
12:00 WKEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Heat Transmission Advances Shown

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—Natural scientists, engineers and industrialists of the nation disclosed today advances in heat transmission affecting the industries, the home and aeronautics in a symposium at Yale.

The round table meeting was sponsored by the division of industrial and engineering chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

A. D. Moore, professor of electrical engineering in the University of Michigan, demonstrated an ingenious instrument that solves in a short time complicated problems involving distribution of temperature in solid shapes being heated or cooled.

W. A. Kaye of the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, Camas, Wash., reported the development of an instrument to speed up production and at the same time improve the quality of paper.

Prof. L. Washington of Leland Stanford University and Mr. Marks of the Standard Oil Company of California presented new data on the heating and cooling of air, which it is believed will find many applications in aeronautics.

Museum Gets Antelope Group

A miniature group of Abyssinian Nyala antelope, inhabitants of the Ethiopian plains and mountains, has been presented to the Charleston (S. C.) Museum. They were modeled from the original animals brought to America by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Legendre.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"MID-WEST" (Shubert). New play about a farmer. Cast includes Curtis Cooksey, Jean Adair, Van Heflin and others. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and Frances Langford in "Collegiate." 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:35, 10:30. Stage: "International Varieties." New Year's Eve show: Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Stage: All-star review.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel. Midnight show 11:30.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:55, 9:45. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor." 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Midnight show: Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel," and "Stars Over Broadway."

EXETER—"Payoff." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "I Live My Life." 3:04, 6, 8:55.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" with Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon and others. Also "If You Could Only Cook." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Special midnight performance both theaters 11:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Admiral Byrd's latest South Pole Expedition, news reels, cartoons, "Camera Hunting," "Tomorrow's Halfback."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Splendor." 2, 5, 8. Also "Transatlantic Tunnel." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

BOSTON—Victor Jory, Florence Rice and Norman Foster in "Escape From Devil's Island." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:48, 7:47, 10:05. Stage: "International Scandals," with Everett Marshall and Little Miss Babo. Midnight performance: "Another Face," with Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy and Phyllis Brooks. Stage: "Broadway Revels."

UNIVERSITY—"Splendor." 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "In Person." 1:50, 5, 8:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Screen version of Rafael Sabatini's "Captain Blood." Fenway: 10:50 a. m., 1:24, 3:58, 6:32, 9:06. Paramount: 9:52 a. m., 12:40, 3:19, 6:07, 8:53. Also "Trouble in Toyland." Midnight show: Betty Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Also "Broadway Hostess."

TREMONT—"Jalna." 9, 11:53 a. m., 2:50, 5:05, 9:11, 12:17. Will Rogers in "Steamboat 'Round the Bend." 10:17 a. m., 1:23, 4:29, 7:35, 10:41, 1:47.

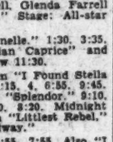
UPTOWN—"In Person." 2:35, 5:45, 8:55, 12:05. Also "Peter Ibbetson." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30.

MEMORIAL—"Sylvia Scarlett," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 1, 3:12, 5:24, 7:36, 9:48. Dionne Quins in "Christmas Party." New Year's Eve show: Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 8 p. m. till dawn.

Music

ROXBURY ERA CONCERT—Choral group, Richard Valente, conductor, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 139 Dudley Street, 8.

Other Events



FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Annual New Year's Eve party, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 8:30.

CITY CLUB—New Year's Eve dinner dance and party, 8. Tomorrow: Open house from noon to midnight.

BACK BAY ERA DRAMATICS—East Boston Community Theater in "Bett's Best Bet," Oliver Ames, Jr., Post 117 Hall, American Legion, Longwood and Brookline Avenues, 8.

NORTH END ERA DRAMATICS—Roxbury Community Theater at the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 387 Hanover Street, 8.

Tomorrow

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Elevated terminus, Arlington Heights at 10 a. m., for cross-country walk to Winning Farm. Snowshoeing, skiing, skating and hiking according to conditions.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Sullivan Square at 10 a. m. for trip to Pine Banks. Short a. m. walk. Lunch at lodge. Afternoon walk of four miles via cross country trail to Fells. Early evening get-together at the lodge.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Take 7:30 train at North Station for all-day trip to Ipswich Dunes.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—New Year's open house and social Society House, 125 Green Street, 8 to 10.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Open house for members and friends, 4 to 6. Thursday: Address on "The Constitution and the People," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 11.

Thursday

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political Reformers

Recent claims that much of the investigating now going on in Boston in connection with the alleged school job-selling and also the imminent Dolan inquiry are prompted wholly by political motives bring up the question as to how great an extent a political aspirant is aided by a reputation as a zealous "reformer." There is, after all, but one thing in which most politicians are interested, and that is votes. The means of increasing personal popularity and consequently winning more votes are to a great extent limited. Thus there occurs periodically in all cities efforts to uncover graft, for most politicians are under the impression that nothing will demonstrate to the electorate their greater fitness for higher office than to uncover evidences of graft.

Past experience, however, has not always borne out this common belief. In fact on more than one occasion the unpredictable waves of popular favor have turned against the "reformer."

Foley's Case

Although there is no reason to suspect that District Attorney William J. Foley in pushing the school probe is animated by any but a desire to fulfill the position to which he was elected, it has been frequently intimated that he would not be adverse to some favorable publicity before the mayoral elections of 1937. Although he has not entered the lists he is expected to be one of the strongest candidates in the fight.

Speculation is rife as to what effect the school committee investigation will have on Mr. Foley's mayoral chances if he discredits any member of the committee. Many believe that public opinion in certain sections of the city would more than offset a possible gain in others.

South Boston's Vote

Mr. Foley will depend in the next election upon a big vote in South Boston. South Boston, probably of all the sections of Boston, is least inclined to look favorably upon a "reformer" and without his own district behind him Mr. Foley has little chance of election.

In politics, as in most walks of life, people seem to be quick to forget the misdeeds of a man convicted, and soon a wave of popular sympathy arises for him. A recent example of this is the triumphal return of former Mayor James J. Walker to New York City, which he left a few years ago, rather than face serious charges.

Curley's Aid Sought

The next mayoralty fight is expected to see an intense undercover fight between the forces of two prospective candidates, City Councilor Joseph McGrath and School Committeeman Maurice J. Tobin for the support of the powerful Curley organization in Boston. Both have a right to expect much from the Governor, Mr. McGrath being the State Democratic chairman, and Mr. Tobin having received the support of Governor Curley four years ago.

During the last school committee campaign, however, there were indications that a break occurred between the Tobin and Curley forces and that Governor Curley hoped to see Mr. Tobin defeated at the polls. The final vote, a 16,000 increase over his vote of four years ago, was interpreted as a blow at the Governor, because without support of the Governor's organization many felt that Mr. Tobin would have difficulty in being re-elected.

Tobin's Strength

Mr. Tobin's strong showing in the school fight may cause Mr. Curley to decide to support him, although a Curley break with Mr. McGrath seems impossible. One thing about the next mayoralty fight may be predicted with confidence, and that is, if both Mr. Tobin and Mr. McGrath are candidates, that the latter will make the most of the present school investigation in his campaign.

If the present split among Democratic forces of the city exists two years hence when the voters go to the polls to cast their votes for mayor, it will be an ideal time for the only Republican candidate so far in the field, former mayor Malcolm E. Nichols. Always popular in Boston, even among many Democrats, Nichols, many believe, has an excellent opportunity to slip in between a divided Democratic field.

J. G. H.

U. S. to Appeal Chain Firm Victory

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—Government attorneys moved yesterday to appeal a year-old decision by a U. S. district court judge in which the American Chain Company of Bridgeport was awarded a sum totaling more than $600,000.

The Bridgeport concern has battled through various courts including the U. S. Supreme Court for over six years to recover money it paid as excise taxes on the sale of Weed chains from July 1, 1922, through June 30, 1924.

In December, 1934, U. S. District Judge Edwin S. Thomas handed down an opinion in favor of the Bridgeport company, after the U. S. Supreme Court had reversed previous decisions by the circuit and district courts.

Frozen Mountain Claims One of Four CCC Hikers

WARREN, N. H., Dec. 31 (AP)—The frozen slope of Mt. Moosilauke has claimed one of four civilian conservation corps men who disregarded warnings of officers not to climb the rugged mountain.

Handicapped by 15 inches of snow and sub-zero weather, a searching party yesterday found the body of Frederick Hinckley, 25, of Medfield, Mass. The quartet, despite the warnings of Lieut. S. G. Fitzpatrick and E. B. Curtis, superintendent of the C. C. C. camp at the southern base of the 4810-foot mountain, left on a mountain-climbing expedition Saturday. Franklin Erickson, 17, of East Boston and Arthur Defelice, 18, of Lynn, Mass., members of the party started back after the group had reached Camp Misery, but Hinckley and Manuel Daiz of Cambridge, continued to within a quarter of a mile of the Dartmouth Outing Club camp at the summit.

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

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New Uses for Farm Products Sought by Natural Scientists

(Continued from Page 1)

the farmers' plight today, and thus aid the everyday consumer of farm products, agriculturalists and meteorologists gathered here with a particular axe to grind.

Wind Erosion

Their greatest desire is to ascertain "methods of preventing wind erosion," the results of which all midwesterners and easterners remember vividly from the darkening clouds of dust that rolled across to the Atlantic seaboard last summer.

A very hopeful outlook on the situation was apparent. L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Station, told the Congress "there is no reason to expect that wind erosion will not be controlled in this region unless climatic conditions occur that are much less favorable for the growth of vegetation than those that have prevailed during the past 50 years."

Dr. Thorndike Speaks

At the general assembly held in the Municipal Auditorium last night, Dr. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University delivered his address as retiring president of the association on "Science and Values."

Dr. Karl T. Compton who succeeds him as the association's president for 1936 was elected to office at the last annual meeting in Pittsburgh.

Among other papers today were reviews of 20 years of the Panama Canal, the land problem of the Navajo Indians and methods of preserving Christmas trees.

In so far as drought problems were concerned, the best information available from meteorologists indicated that while periods of serious wind erosion will occur in the future during times of drought, such periods will not lead to the destruction of the soil or become a major factor that will preclude utilization of such areas for successful crops.

Erosion Rules

Following the historical discussion of the problem by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Rutgers University, Mr. Call drew up a set of seven rules which the meeting agreed would prevent disastrous wind erosion in the future if adhered to:

1. Farmers should keep the soil covered with growing vegetation or crop residue as much as possible.
2. Avoid working the soil when dry.
3. Take precautionary cultural measure to protect the soil before wind erosion occurs.
4. Restrict cultivation to the area absolutely necessary in order to obtain the necessary control.

Rough Surface

5. Use implements for cultivation of a type that will leave the surface rough and ridged instead of smooth and level.
6. Take advantage of any rains to cultivate the soil until vegetation appears to protect it.
7. Re-establish permanent vegetation on sandy or arid regions where control is extremely difficult. Such areas constitute but a small portion of the cultivated land in the central great plains.

Determining Values

Dr. Thorndike, in his address, pointed out the necessity of establishing a new field beyond ordinary confines of natural science, a field for determining "values" for humanity by scientific methods—those things which are good, which satisfy logical wants without deprivation to others, and which make for greater harmony in human experience.

The retiring president of the association feels that judgments of value, of right and wrong, are simply one sort of judgments of fact which concerns "a super-science or meta-science as distinguished sharply from natural sciences such as biology, physics and chemistry, since it will tell what should be, or must be, instead of describing what is and predicting what will be.

Variety in Values

"With civilized men the variety of the value and disvalue increases greatly. There are many scales of merit. A thing may have a score of different positive values and a dozen negative ones. The inborn values of sweet tastes, unimpeded movements, rest after exercise, courtship, etc., are worked over into an enormous structure by the family, school, neighborhood, church, books and laws.

"Multifarious customs and traditions are acquired about values. Certain acts are good or right because they satisfy tribal gods; others because they minister to the happiness of ancestors; others are right—none knows why."

Value of Beauty

Dr. Thorndike considered beauty to be one of the values high in any scheme of ethics, also truth, enjoyment of the happiness of others, and good health.

"But assuming that all human beings, present and future are to be considered," as asked, "how should an impartial student, a trustee for the welfare of all, assign weights for wants?

"When it is not feasible to learn what the consequences of weighing one persons satisfactions more than anothers will be, our trustee will do well to weigh the wants of good men more than those of bad, since there is a probability that such a grant will bring gratification, causing both to maintain or increase their customary activities.

Goodness and Intelligence

"Goodness and intelligence are positively correlated: so he will for the same reason do well to weigh the wants of intelligent men more than the same wants of dull men. What able and good men want is much more likely to be better for their community or nation or the world as a whole than what stupid or bad men want. Other things being equal, it should lead them to have more offspring, and this will improve the world by increasing its percentage of good men."

Reporting on the Navajo land problem, Dr. J. W. Hoover of Arizona State Teachers College found the reservation in Arizona and New Mexico hopelessly inadequate, despite the fact that the tribe occupies an area of 16,000,000 acres—almost as great as the whole of Ireland.

"The crux of the problem lies in the fact that the Navajo has been increasing at a phenomenal rate," he said. The tribe has jumped from about 9000 in 1870 to 40,000 in 1929. Also, due to overgrazing, serious erosion has set in and the land has been declining at an accelerating rate.

Rehabilitation Program

"The United States Government is attacking the problem of rehabilitation of the Navajo lands and of checking destructive processes. But the Navajo thinks only in terms of the present. An average family income amounts to about $400. If the Navajo must reduce his flocks by about half, and that seems a necessary answer, some means must be found to keep his low standard of living at par. Weaving is a marginal industry and the returns at present are very low. How long will the Navajo women toil at the loom for five cents an hour?" he asked.

Prof. W. O. Blanchard at University of Illinois examined the record of the Panama Canal for the association. He found the trend in traffic through the canal for the 20 years since its completion divided into three periods, the first of which was one of continuous growth for 15 years, followed by a decline in 1930 to 1932, reflecting world economic difficulties, from which a partial recovery marks 1932 to 1934.

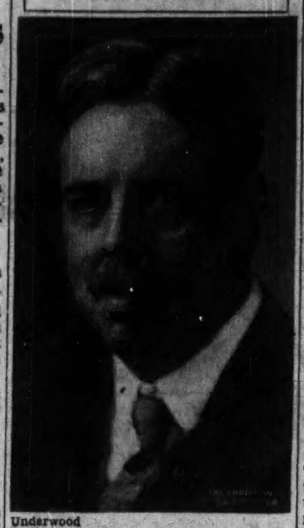
U. S. Traffic Leads

As might be expected, Professor Blanchard finds American domestic commerce accounting for over one third of the total traffic, American foreign commerce accounting for 40 per cent, leaving one quarter of all the Panama Canal traffic to be divided between the other nations of the world.

Looking into its future, he said, "there seems little reason for worry concerning the ability of the canal to care for future traffic. With a third flight of locks the capacity could be increased to five times the present volume of traffic. At present the problem is lack of business. So far as can be seen now, a Nicaraguan canal will not be needed for many years."

A novel method of preserving the family Christmas tree was advanced by Prof. R. H. Carr of Purdue University. He found that most Christmas trees fail to hold their green color and foliage when placed in a warm room. By standing the sawed-off trunk in a solution of calcium salts enough solution infiltrates the wood of the tree to not only retain the color and foliage, but the piney odor as well, for about two months.

Looks Ahead



Underwood

Dr. Edward L. Thorndike

Who Addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Thorndike will be succeeded as president of the association by Dr. Karl T. Compton, Who Was Elected to That Office in 1934

Tokyo Gets Grip On News Agencies By National Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 31—The lengthening arm of Japan's control over the press has reached out to subordinate all except one foreign news service to a new semi-official agency, the Domei Tsushinsha, beginning operations tomorrow.

It replaces Rengo, long the distributing agency in Japan for the Associated Press, the British Reuters, and the French Havas. Only the Nippon Dempo, serving for the United Press, has held aloof from the alliance, but is expected to be forced in soon.

Financed by the Japanese Broadcasting Company, the Domei Tsushinsha aims at the centralization of news gathering and distribution in Japan. The plan has been matured during conferences between governmental officials and leading newspapers.

Recalls Earlier Control

Thus Japan in modern times recalls strict supervision of the "news" by Shogunate and early imperial governments when the Island Empire was first feeling the impact of Western methods.

From the earliest period of a press that consisted of Yomiuri sheets printed on wood blocks and making a feature of illustrations, down to the present high-powered rotary installations that turn out more than 1,000,000 papers a day, Japan has experienced alternate periods of repression and liberalism toward newspapers.

The Yomiuri sheets and Fusetsugaki, or Book of Reports, were published by men generally looked down on in the community. Aside from reports on foreign news—an early feature as soon as contacts began with the Occident—these precursors of modern newspapers carried stories of adventure, calamity and romance.

Changes in Attitude

The Shogunate Governments at times were harsh in their dealings with the early papers, but at other times encouraged them. The latter was true when the Shogun Bunkyu was urging the opening of the country to foreign intercourse from 1861-63. His government sponsored the translation and publication of Dutch newspapers. It also imported Chinese-language papers published by Christian evangelists in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

By 1869, after the abolition of the office of Shogun, which had been a dual form of government with the Emperor as a ruler apart from actual control, a press law was adopted. It was relatively liberal, but an era of terrorism opened in 1875 when the Government sought to curb the press on the ground that it had been stirring up discontented elements in the population.

Severe Penalties Imposed

Violation of the press law was subject to severe punishment. A writer who ventured to censure the Government could be fined or imprisoned. In 1877 the Home Minister was given power to suppress newspapers, and thus could control their policies to suit the Government.

After 10 years a period of liberalism brought a revised press law on the basis of "freedom of the press." This was later incorporated in the Japanese Constitution.

The growth since then of Japanese papers has been tremendous. There has been a large measure of editorial independence, but the traditions of the country dictated varying degrees of governmental influence over the press at all times. Recent dominance of military and imperialist elements in the Government have intensified this influence.

European Churches Move to Outlaw War

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

CHRISTIAN churches of Europe will issue appeals next Sunday for the assistance of the people in outlawing all war, the Archbishop of Canterbury announced.

The Archbishop said in an address Dec. 29, broadcast from Lambeth Palace, that he recently invited authorities of European Christian communions to issue such a reminder of the part the people should play in determining the courses of their nations. The invitation was widely accepted, he asserted.

Hand Organ and Hurdy-Gurdy Join Hansom Cab in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The barrel organ of the city streets is silenced. It will have unwound its last cylinder tomorrow and its maestros will be musicians without an instrument, for on Jan. 1, by ban of Mayor La Guardia that classifies the organ-grinder with the street-beggar, the city will no longer league itself with mendicancy by collecting license fees from them.

In the city license department this puts the hand organ-mandolin piano on the "nuisance value" list along with the full-toned horns and brasses of the German bands and the courtyard singer. Only the penny carrousels which occasionally are set up on the Lower East Side to provide merry-go-round rides for the neighborhood children escape the dictum.

This is how it is that the spring of 1936 will be the first in generations not heralded by the merry music of the sidewalk players.

Just 14 of them got in their license applications for 1935 before the Mayor's decision that the city should not go partners, even to the extent of a $10-a-year license fee, with those who depend on begging. These will not be renewed. The year before there were 54 organ grinders, but the 1925 list of 150 was more typical of how it used to be before apartment houses replaced the brown-stone dwellings and the area of performance was narrowed down to the poorer streets.

In 1917, there were four manufacturers of hand organs in New York City. Today only Edward Molinari remains, his organ-maker shop at 112 Thirty-Second Street, Brooklyn, having been set up in 1862.

His business clearly indicates the state of affairs in the street-music world, however, for he said he had not sold a hurdy-gurdy in seven years; that now it was "just repairs."

So the hand-organ with its "Il Trovatore," "My Wild Irish Rose," the "Lucia" Sextette, "O Sole Mio," "Tarantella," "La Paloma," goes on the list with the lamplighter and his ladder, the horsecar and the tandem bicycle. It will no doubt be a collector's item, and surely a favored novelty for children's parties, where again there may be dancing in a ring around the organ man even as in the streets of the days before the motor traffic invasion that more surely spelled the doom of the street-maestro's repertoire than even the radio and the free concerts of this new age.

Popularity of Bible Attested by Growing Number of Editions

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Bible, always a best-seller, today is being printed in so many different English versions and bindings, that it is all a book dealer can do to keep up with them, according to Lathrop C. Harper, New York collector.

The Cumulative Book Index at the New York Public Library lists 246 "books about the Bible," 33 apocryphal biblical books, and four new revised editions of the King James Version printed during the last 12 months.

Included are biblical biographies, studies, teachings, texts, selections, and works on parts of the Old and New Testaments.

The most valuable of these, according to Mr. Harper, is the edition designed by Bruce Rogers, an American, and limited to 200 copies. One of the 40 copies released for sale in the United States has been reserved for the Library of Congress at a cost of $1200.

The famed Gutenberg Bible, for one copy of which the Library of Congress was reported to have paid $350,000, while the most valuable in existence, is not the most rare, according to Mr. Harper.

Perhaps the rarest Bible in the United States is the "Pentateuch" in the John Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, one of two in existence. Printed by Hans Luft at Marburg in 1531, from the text by William Tyndale, it was appraised by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, at $20,000. It contains the first five books of Moses. Since that time, Mr. Harper estimated, 10,000 English texts of the Bible have been printed.

Talents of Youth Being Plowed Under, Educator Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 — The talents of young persons are being in effect "plowed under" because of the lack of free training for high school graduates, said Miss Edith G. Gwinn, special assistant in the Philadelphia school division of compulsory education, in a recent press statement. To remedy this condition she proposes the creation of a free city college and of more vocational schools.

With 80 per cent of the boys and girls who have registered with the Junior Employment Service still without jobs, she says, there is a constantly growing group which may form an element dangerous to democratic government. Many of these young people are faced at home with bickering complaints about their idleness. If they are denied jobs or opportunities for further training, Miss Gwinn recognizes in their potential enthusiasm a force similar to that on which the young Fascist movement was founded in Europe.

Approximately 150,000 high school graduates of the depression years are seeking work or opportunity for further training in Philadelphia, Miss Gwinn stated. The free night schools are overcrowded, and in any case night classes alone are inadequate to meet the situation, in which the majority of these young people are left in enforced idleness.

New facilities for giving worthwhile training to girls and boys between 16 and 25 would do a good deal, she said, to prevent youthful enthusiasm from turning into desperation and to guide instead into productive channels.

Rare Instruments Given To Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Three hundred mathematical instruments, revealing 2000 years of scientific effort in many parts of the world, have been presented to Columbia University by David Eugene Smith, professor emeritus of mathematics.

Rare astronomical devices used by early navigators, surveying and measuring instruments, calculating and drawing tools, as well as such curiosities as old prayer tally sticks and magicians' compasses, are included in the collection, which Professor Smith began 34 years ago.

Fifty sundials, dating from the seventeenth century, form one of the most valued groups in the gift. These devices were used for telling the time before the invention of clocks.

Luxuries Top Family Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31

TRANSFORMING the average family budget into items for supplying human wants, payments for pleasure, security, approval of others and companionship, Dr. Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, reported to a recent congress of natural scientists that men pay more for pleasure and luxury than for freedom from hunger, or clothing for comfort.

Our bill for clothes is spent, he says, 41 per cent for protection against cold, heat and wet, 7 per cent for self-approval, 10 per cent for courtship, 8 per cent to gain esteem socially, and the rest for miscellaneous reasons.

As for the $700,000,000 spent for cosmetics and beauty parlors, one seventh is for pleasures of sight and smell, one fourth for courtship, one third to gain approval of others, one eighth for self-approval, and one tenth to secure mastery over others.

"We pay more for entertainment than for protection against cold, heat, wet, animals, hunger and criminals. Less than one third goes for actual needs, the rest is to keep us amused and comfortable."

Home Shortage Drives Congressmen to Seek Own Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — Congressmen, returning to the capital for the opening of Congress, are voicing the opinion that it might be a good thing for the Public Works Administration to build low-cost houses for them.

Because of the demand for living quarters from the influx of New Deal Government workers, members of the House are having an extremely difficult time to find adequate accommodations this year. Moreover, the Government has taken over three large downtown apartment houses for offices.

A representative from Georgia told newspapermen that he found he must pay $125 a month for a house in Washington, not as comfortable as one he rents furnished back home for $15.

Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, in charge of the housing of government bureaus, extended his sympathy to the incoming members of Congress today, declaring that "a good deal" could be said for the proposal to build low-cost houses for them to rent, but added that he has no more money to spend.

If the congressmen want the Government to build them living quarters, they will first have to appropriate the funds.

Four Cabinet Members Resign in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 31 (AP)—Four Cabinet members have resigned, it was reported by an authoritative source here to give President Justo a "free hand" to "co-ordinate" the political forces of his Cabinet.

The ministers named in the report are Federico Pinedo, Minister of Finance; Luis Duhau, agriculture; Leopoldo Melo, interior, and Manuel de Iriondo, justice.

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Lancashire Mills Face Scarcity Of Skilled Spinners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The cotton industry of Lancashire is at present unprepared for prosperity—there are too few technically equipped workers.

This view is held by close students of the trade as a result of a falling-off in technical education in cotton spinning and weaving.

This year the number of cotton spinning examination scripts, papers worked in the course of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, has reached only 652, compared with 792 in 1934, 2568 in 1930, and 3460 in 1926. There are about three scripts, on the average, to each student, and while the decline among weaving students has not been so fast it is causing concern. In 1930, 3389 papers were worked, compared with 1368 in 1935.

Six years ago 27 centers asked for weaving papers. This year, the number has fallen to 20, while only 13 centers applied for spinning papers this year, compared with 24 six years ago.

Although admittedly a center for spinning, it is a matter for further concern among many experts that Oldham has decided to abandon its classes in weaving.

Journalists Elect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The American Association of Teachers of Journalism, meeting here, elected Grant M. Hyde, acting head of the journalism department at the University of Wisconsin, as its president. H. H. Herbert, University of Oklahoma, was named secretary-treasurer and Franklin Banner, Pennsylvania State College, vice-president.

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Transoceanic Air Lines Spur Development of U. S. Routes

While the forging of the transoceanic airways is steadily progressing link by link, several United States cities are rapidly developing their airport facilities as feeders to these routes.

Aviation circles are watching the preparation in New England and California of new terminals to transoceanic air routes or the stretching out of domestic routes to the ocean airlines.

San Francisco Project

In San Francisco citizens are anxiously watching the progress of the municipal airport, a recently instituted WPA project, which will serve as a base for Pan American Airways flying boat service across the Pacific to China. The present Alameda base must be abandoned within one year as the United States Navy wants it for an air base.

The new municipal airport, which lies along the Bayshore road about 12 miles from the center of San Francisco, must be completed within a year in order to fulfill a 20-year lease signed by Pan American Airways.

$675,000 Airport

The huge San Francisco airfield project covers 500 acres, much of it reclaimed from the sea. It involves the building of a seaplane ramp a half mile in width and 6000 feet long, paving of runways, erection of a hangar, administration building, post office, custom house, shops and various other structures at a total cost of $1,675,000.

In addition the city is anxious to complete the airport since the United States Coast Guard intends to install its Pacific coast base there. The transcontinental and coastwise air services also use the field, so that when it is finished it will truly be an international airport.

Progress in New England

In New England the railroad-owned group known as Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways has successfully urged the states through which its lines pass to enlarge their airports with the promise that it will purchase Electra transport planes for a quicker and better service. Trimotor Stinsons formerly used on the Ludington Line between New York and Washington are now used on the line.

The Bureau of Air Commerce is extending the lighting on these northern New England airways from Portland to Bangor on one route and from Concord, N. H., to Burlington, Vt., on the other. Radio ground contact and airfield lighting is also being installed. An airways course beacon, the first north of Boston will be installed at Augusta, capital of Maine.

New Route Planned

Pending the choice of the North American terminals for the trans-Atlantic route, the Boston-Maine-Vermont Airways is believed ready to extend its routes either to Montreal or Halifax as the case may be. In the operation of a Montreal line it would merely mean the reopening of the route from Burlington. Should the transoceanic terminal be located at Halifax, the New England operators may extend their Maine route through Eastport, Maine, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It is believed that the New England airline operaters could extend this latter route to the Maritime Provinces with the promise of air mail contracts since they would be taking up the remainder of the old Pan American Airways route from Boston to Halifax. In fact it was the lapse of Pan American Airways that prompted the Boston-Maine air group to begin their operation to Bangor in 1933. If Pan American still does own this air mail contract to Halifax there will undoubtedly be an arrangement made with Pan American to determine the assignment of domestic and foreign passenger, mail and express traffic on the route. The Bureau of Air Commerce frowns upon air mail contractors competing with one another unless they reach an agreement satisfactory to the Government. Thus Pan American may carry through passengers and freight to Europe while the local business to Halifax will be turned over to the domestic airline.

* * *

South American Line

"Flying to the Horn" will soon be the substitute for "Rounding the Horn."

The establishment in a few years of regular air service—passenger, mail and express—has been proposed from Santiago, Chile, to Magellanes (formerly Punta Arenas), southernmost city in the world in Tierra del Fuego, Chilean tip of South America.

The Chilean Government sent commissioners abroad to inspect both French and American air transport planes capable of covering long distances into frigid mountain regions and gale-swept islands. Importation of six Farman planes from France is contemplated to supplement the Curtiss Condor planes recently purchased in the United States. With the Pan American-Grace Air Line between New York and Santiago on a five-day schedule it will now be possible to travel from northern temperate zone to the neighborhood of the antarctic zone in less than a week.

Future Subsistence Of Homestead Units Furnishes Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fifty little villages, brain children of planning experts, social workers and New Deal economists, are fast sprouting up at 50 selected points throughout the country. With them grow the problems of municipal responsibility.

Subsistence homestead settlements and rural rehabilitation units, the Government calls them. But they're really villages, or towns, just as other like communities. And sometime they must have some form of local government. There must be some source of money, eventually, for public service and administration, other than the Federal Treasury.

The trouble is, says Joseph Pois, of the Public Administration Service here, it's quite a job now to raise needed money except from government funds, or even to find any local source of it at all. For, he points out, the financial condition of the inhabitants is at the poverty level.

To consider the thing more subjectively Mr. Pois studied the project at Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia, which consists of 11,731 acres of land and the beginnings of a community of 300 houses. The project gets $1,000,000 through the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, but it is supposed to be, at some time, self-liquidating.

The homesteaders are building some roads, schools, public buildings, at wages paid by the Government, part of which is retained against future debt to the community. But this work won't provide both for individual subsistence and all the necessary service, even if the wages continue indefinitely, and they won't. Federal and state assistance is only temporary.

Mr. Pois doesn't answer the questions as to what form of government this and other similar villages should and will choose, or how they will get the money needed to operate their governments. The big need, he says, is a permanent public agency to assure for the communities independent municipal administration.

Recording of Seventh Symphony Brings Bruckner's Day on Disks

The first complete Bruckner symphony on records, the No. 7, and honor offering of Victor this month, incidentally meant a gold medal for Charles O'Connell, director of Victor recording, awarded by the American Bruckner Society.

Anton Bruckner, devoted to Wagner, nevertheless established a musical status distinctly his own. It has a grandeur reminiscent of Wagner, yet a grandeur which speaks with the musical lips of Anton Bruckner and no one else.

Born in 1824, he showed unusual musical gifts as a lad and was sent from a family that had always been schoolmasters into the field of music. It was between 1881 and 1883 that he composed the E major symphony, which Victor has just recorded. It is literally a hymn expanded to the grand status of a symphony, marked with religious feeling, a characteristic of this composer's music.

Played by the Minneapolis Symphony under Eugene Ormandy, it is beautifully interpreted. The recording is a splendid test of the new higher fidelity recording of Victor. The massive passages could easily be muddy, but the instrumentation stands forth with great clarity. Its 15 sides on eight 12-inch records is symphonic entertainment, which has a place on the program of record lovers who would have a complete repertory.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Quartet in A Minor, Op. 51, No. 2, played by Budapest String Quartet. Three Victor records in album. This is one of the lesser known chamber compositions of Brahms. It was composed at the beginning of his permanent Vienna residence, though he had lived there off and on for 10 years previously. This quartet precedes the famous "Liebeslieder" waltzes suite. It has more charm and ease than the first of the two quartets that belong to Opus 51. It is one of Brahms' chamber compositions which has been slow to gain recognition and was held from publication for several years by the composer before he released it. The A minor has a quiet air about it that makes its appeal more perhaps to the erudite introspective music lover. This search is made much easier, however, by the excellent rendition by the Budapest group, who perhaps are better fitted than any other to bring out the Hungarian idiom that flashes at times through the music.

Piano Music

Beethoven: Sonata in F Minor (Appassionata) (Op. 57), played by Edwin Fischer, pianist. Three Victor records in album. This composition among Beethoven's piano works ranks second only in popularity to the "Moonlight" Sonata and was composed in the period that brought forth the "Waldstein" sonata and the third symphony. It has many resemblances to the "Moonlight." The first and third movements of the "Appassionata" have the tempestuous qualities of the final "Moonlight" movement. The middle recembles the first, and slow, movement of the "Moonlight." Both of these works show the Beethoven of sublime emotions of a romanticist. The artist plays the "Appassionata" with a feeling for this subimity, and he exhibits admirable restraint.

Another orchestral recording by the Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler is offered by Victor, the ever-popular "Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda." This record needs no discussion. The orchestra's ability to handle this type of music is too well-known. If you like the piece, you'll like the recording.

A rather unusual record is a 12-inch Red Seal by Miliza Korjus, coloratura soprano, recorded in Europe. On one side is "Die Nachtigall" of Alabieff; and on the other, "Variations," by Proch. Miss Korjus's voice is not large, but has the essential flute-like quality of a coloratura.

Of popular records, two numbers from the Warner Brothers picture "I Live for Love" are outstanding. Sung in virile style by Everett Marshall, baritone, they stand out above most of the musical film numbers we have heard in a number of months. "Silver Wings" and "Mine Alone" are the titles. If you like a real baritone voice in tuneful music comedy ballads, you'll ask to have your dealer play this record the next time you are shopping for disks.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Sibelius: Symphony No. 2, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Six H. M. V. records in album. Dr. Koussevitzky is a conductor who has been warmly approved by Sibelius himself. No praise can be too high for this magnificent recording, the fourth movement especially rising to heights of grandeur. The work takes 11 sides, the last side being left blank.

Tchaikovsky: "Nutcracker" Suite, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Three H. M. V. records. The delightful dances in this suite are well and daintily played, each disk being complete with one or more dances.

Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto, played by Fritz Kreisler and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Landon Ronald. Three H. M. V. records. This recording seems to lack the necessary sparkle. It probably would be heard to better advantage using steel rather than fiber needles.

Prokofieff: Violin Concerto, Op. 19, played by Joseph Szigeti and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor. Three Columbia records. This composition was first performed in England in 1924 and is a good example of this composer's art. Devotees of the great masters may not care for this music, but it is finely rendered by soloist and orchestra and well recorded.

Eric Coates: "London" Suite and "London Bridge" March, played by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir. Henry Wood, conductor. Two Decca records. The items of this suite are all well known, thanks to the wireless, and here are well and brightly played.

Berlioz: "King Lear" Overture, and Marche Troyen, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor. Two Decca records. These works, neither of them played very often, are well recorded. The overture, which occupies three sides, was written in 1831 after the composer's reading of Shakespeare's tragedy.

Bach: Concerto in E for Violin, played by Bronislaw Hiberman and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Issay Dobrowen. Three Columbia records. The soloist's tone and execution are faultless. The spare side is Bach's andante from the second sonata for violin in A minor, and is unaccompanied.

Mozart: Piano Concerto in E Flat, played by Kathleen Long and the Boyd Neal Orchestra; **Divertimenti, Nos. 36 and 38,** played by orchestra, Decca records. The concerto is not well known but, none the less delightful. These three works, which place the Decca company well to the fore in Mozart records, are worthy of inclusion in any library.

Wagner: Excerpts from "Die Walküre," played by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, with vocal excerpt by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. Four H. M. V. records. Gramophiles who do not want whole operas should welcome these records, which are thoroughly well done.

Beethoven: Concerto No. 2, played by Arthur Schnabel, pianist, and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Four H. M. V. records in album. This early work of Beethoven is the last of the five concerti recorded with Schnabel as soloist. Though not having the bigness of the master's later works in this form, it is well worth having.

Chopin: "Les Sylphides," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Malcolm Sargent, conductor. Two H. M. V. records. The orchestra is at its best in this delicate ballet music.

Instrumental

Chopin: Nocturne in D, and Dvorak: Largo from "New World" Symphony, played by Guila Gustabo, violinist, and Gerald Moore, pianist. Columbia record. A most enjoyable disk.

Bach: Adagio, from Sonata No. 1, and **Minuets, from Partita No. 3,** played by Henri Merckel, violinist, unaccompanied. This is a high-class rendition. Columbia record.

Blumenfeld: Study for Left Hand, and Glasounov: Study in C Major, played by Simon Barer, pianist. It is hard to believe that Mr. Barer is playing the first of these pieces with one hand. The playing of the whole record is masterly and the recording excellent.

Chamber Music

Schubert: Quintet in G Major, played by the Pro Arte Quartet, with Anthony Pini, second cellist. Five H. M. V. records in album. A quite wonderful performance of the quintet. No praise can be too high for this beautiful work, the players and the recording.

Vocal

Quilter: Come Away, Death, and It Was a Lover and His Lass, sung by Mark Raphael, baritone, accompanied by Roger Quilter, composer. Both pieces are admirably sung. Columbia record.

Wagner: Prize Song and Oui, c'est vous, from Die Meistersinger, sung by Georges Thill, tenor, and latter with Germaine Martinelli, both in French. Good though the singing is, the arias do not sound quite right in another language.

Weingartner: Liebesfeier, and Brull: Sechs, Sieben oder Acht, sung by Julius Patzak, tenor, in German. Decca-Polydor record. Herr Patzak's fine tenor voice is well heard in both selections.

Humperdinck: Three Songs From Hansel and Gretel, sung by Elizabeth Schumann, soprano. H. M. V. record. One of these songs, Evening Prayer, which is a duet, Mme. Schumann, by a recording trick, sings both parts. All three are as beautifully sung as ever by this artist.

Brahms: Feldeinsamkeit, and Wolf: Gesang Weyla's, sung by Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone. Decca-Polydor record. Two charming songs with Mr. Schlusnus's usual faultless diction.

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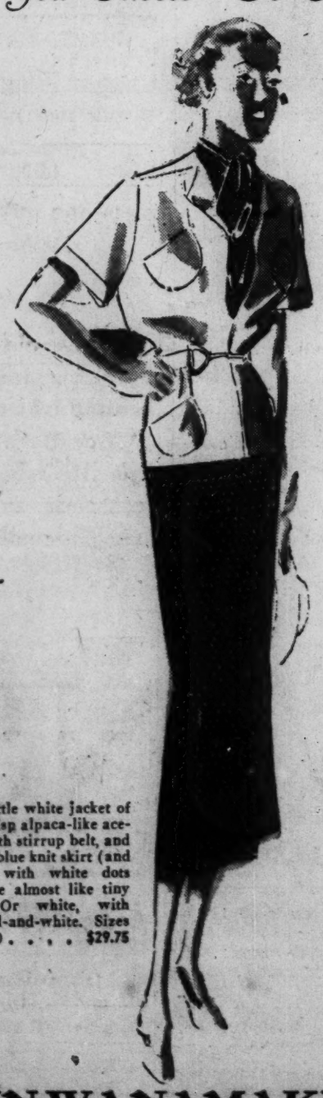

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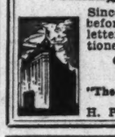
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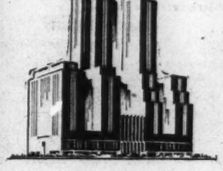
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Figure Skaters Retain Titles At New York Garden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Maribel Y. Vinson, Robin Lee and Miss Vinson and George E. B. Hill, last year figuring skating champions of the United States, all retained their titles for another year, as the result of the three days of competition at the Ice Club over the week end, it was announced at the farewell appearance of the various winter Olympic teams of the United States, yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden. All were also selected for the figure skating team, and will depart on Friday for Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Also selected for the team were Louise Weigel of Buffalo, who was second to Miss Vinson in the women's championship, Audrey Peppe, New York third, and Estelle Weigel, Buffalo, fourth. Young Erle Reiter, New York, who was second to Lee in the men's championship, will also go, as will Hill, who was third. But in place of Roger Turner of Boston, who was fourth, James L. Madden, a former champion, was named for the fourth member of the team, and with his sister, Grace Madden, compose the second pair selected.

The Olympic ice hockey team, composed chiefly of members of the Boston Olympics, made its farewell appearance on this side before departing, and won an abbreviated game of two 15-minute periods from the New York Rovers, the home amateur team of Madison Square Garden, by a score of 2 to 0, the goals being made by Frank Spain, with help from John C. Garrison, and by Frank Stubbs, with an assist going to August F. Kammer, St. Nick Hockey Club of New York. Tom Moone, the Olympic goal tender, was brilliant in his goal defense, and played a large part in holding the Rovers scoreless.

Other teams participating in the exhibition were the speed skating team, the skiing team, and the balance of the bobsleighing team, except those who are already abroad.

The free skating exhibition of the figure champions and their associates was a great improvement over their previous performances in the Garden, and while they go as a forlorn hope, in view of the performances of foreign stars who have visited the United States in past years, they will undoubtedly give them a far closer battle than ever before. Miss Vinson, who represents the Boston Skating Club, though now a resident of New York, was especially effective both in the singles and with her partner in the pair skating.

Five New Southern Track Records Set At Sugar Bowl Meet

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31 (AP)—Five new southern track marks were written in the record books today as the climax of the Sugar Bowl athletic carnival neared. The high point of the celebration is the New Year's Day football game between Louisiana State University and Texas Christian University.

The T. C. U. team arrived yesterday and went through a practice session. Another workout was called for today. The L. S. U. squad, remaining in Baton Rouge, held only light limbering sessions. Crisp weather under clear skies was forecast for the game, which starts at 1:30 p. m., (CST).

The new marks set in yesterday's track and field meet were in the mile, two mile, half mile, 120-yard hurdles and the shot put.

Glenn V. Cunningham, former Kansas University miler, took eight seconds off the southern record by running the distance in 4m. 16s.

Jack Torrance, holder of the world's shot-put record of 57ft. 1in., threw the iron ball 54ft. 1¼in. to beat his own southern mark.

Forest Towns of the University of Georgia lowered the old record of 15 seconds for the 120-yard hurdles to 14.8 seconds.

In the half mile, Charles Hornbostel former Indiana University star and now in a post-graduate school at Harvard set a new record of 1m. 54.6s. The old record was 1m. 55.6s.

Don Lash of the University of Indiana ran the two miles in 9m. 19.5s. to better the southern mark of 10m. 38.8s.

Salo Flohr Advances In Chess Tournament

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 31 (AP)—With Reuben Fine of the United States maintaining his lead in the international chess masters tournament, Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia advanced to second place last night.

Flohr defeated Thomas of England in an adjourned game of the third round, while Fine was drawing with Koltanowski of Belgium.

In another previously adjourned third-round match, Michell of England drew with Tylor of England.

Tylor lost to Golombek of England in the fourth round, in which Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland defeated Winter of England.

The leading scores: Fine, 3½—½; Flohr, 3—1; Tartakower, 2½—1½; Koltanowski and Tylor, 2—2; Alexander, 1½—1½.

Seven Titles for Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 31—Ten championship campaigns in which Michigan teams participated during 1935 brought the Wolverines five Big Ten and two United States titles, a study of the records shows. Outstanding were the track team, which won both the indoor and outdoor Conference championships; the swimming team which piled up overwhelming margins to win both the Big Ten and United States titles; the golf team which easily won the Conference title and for the second successive year took United States honors; and the hockey team, which won a Conference title.

Collegiate Swimmers Ready

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Collegiate swimmers here for the first annual aquatic forum took a final workout today for the East-West tank meet tomorrow. Colgate, Brown, Amherst and other eastern colleges will try to beat back the University of Detroit team, national collegiate champions in eight of the past nine years.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 5, Purdue 4.

United States Sporting Champions for the Year 1935

Specially Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor

Archery

Men.....Gilman Keasey, Corvallis, Ore.
Women.Mrs. Ruth Hodgert, Modesto, Calif.
Team, men.....Elysian Archers
Team, women..Los Angeles Archery Club
Boys.....Hollis Hanchett, Los Angeles
Girls, junior.....
Frances Schweitzer, Lakewood, Ohio
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph.....
Los Angeles Junior College
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph, individual.....
Lorraine Lee, Oregon State College

Athletics

A. A. U.....New York A. C.
A. A. U., junior.....Olympic Club
A. A. U., indoor.....New York A. C.
A. A. U., women's outdoor.....
Boston Swimming Association
A. A. U., women's indoor.....
Chicago Park District
I. C. A. A. A. A.....Southern California
I. C. A. A. A., indoor.....Manhattan
National Collegiate...Southern California
Western Conference.....Michigan
Western Conference, indoor.....Michigan
New England I. A. A.....Maine
Big Six Conference.....Oklahoma
Big Six Conference, indoor..Kansas State
Missouri Valley Conference.....Drake
Missouri Valley Conference, indoor.Drake
Pacific Coast Conference (southern division).....Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division).....Washington State
Rocky Mountain Conference.....
Brigham Young
Southern Conference.....North Carolina
Southern Conference, indoor.....
North Carolina
Southeastern Conference..Louisiana State
Southwest Conference.....Texas

A. A. U. Individual

100-meter dash.....
Eulace Peacock, Shore A. C.
200-meter dash.....
Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University Club
400-meter dash.....
Edward T. O'Brien, New York A. C.
800-meter run.....
Elroy Robinson, Olympic Club
1500-meter run.....
Glenn V. Cunningham, Lawrence, Kan.
5000-meter run.....
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
10,000-meter run.....
Thomas C. Otley, Michigan State College
15-kilometer run.....
Robert Rankine, Toronto, Ont.
20-kilometer run.....
Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
25-kilometer run.....
Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
Marathon.....Pat Dengis, Baltimore
3000-meter walk.....
Harry P. Hinkel, Los Angeles A. C.
50,000-meter walk.....
Henry Cieman, Toronto
3000-meter steeplechase.....
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
110-meter high hurdles.....
Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
200-meter low hurdles.....
Dale Schofield, Salt Lake City
400-meter low hurdles.....
Tom H. Moore, Olympic Club
Running high jump.....
Cornelius Johnson, Compton (Calif.) J. C.
Running broad jump.....
Eulace Peacock, Shore A. C.
Running hop, step and jump.....
Royand Romero, Loyola, New Orleans
Pole vault.....
Earl Meadows and William H. Sefton, Los Angeles
16-pound shotput.....
Jack Torrance, Baton Rouge
16-pound hammer throw.....
Henry Dreyer, Kingston, R. I.
56-pound weight.....
Clark Haskins, Detroit Police Dept.
Discus throw.....
Kenneth K. Carpenter, Los Angeles
Javelin throw.....
Horace P. Odell, New York A. C.
Pentathlon.....
Clyde Coffman, Kansas City A. C.
Decathlon.....Robert Clark, Olympic Club
Sullivan Medal.....
William R. Bonthron, Princeton Univ.
Boston A. A. Marathon.....
John A. Kelley, Arlington

A. A. U. Indoor, Individual

60-meter dash.....
Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia Univ.
600-meter run.....
Milton Sandler, German-American A. C.
1000-meter run.Glen Dawson, Tulsa, Okla.
1500-meter run.....
Glenn V. Cunningham, Iowa City
5000-meter run.....
John W. Follows, New York A. C.
65-meter hurdles.....
Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
1500-meter walk.Henry Cieman, Toronto
3000-meter steeplechase.....
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
1000-meter medley relay.....
N. Y. Curb Exchange (Harry Hoffman, John Trachy, Harold Lamb, James Herbert)
1600-meter relay.....
N. Y. Curb Exchange (John Trachy, Harold Lamb, James Herbert, Harry Hoffman)
2900-meter relay.....Manhattan College
(W. J. Averill, W. H. Morrissey, J. A. Thompson, W. J. Ray)
Running high jump.....
Cornelius Johnson, Compton Jr. College
Running broad jump.....
Jesse Owens, Ohio State University
Pole vault.....
Oscar Suttermeister, Boston A. A.; Eldon W. Stutsman, Syracuse University, and Ray Lowry, Michigan Normal
16-pound shotput.....
Jack Torrance, Baton Rouge
35-pound weight.....
Henry Dreyer, R. I. State College

A. A. U. Relays

400-meter relay....Marquette Univ. Club
1600-meter relay...N. Y. Curb Exchange

A. A. U., Women, Individual, Indoor

50-meter dash.....
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
200-meter dash.....
Stella M. Walsh, Cleveland
50-meter hurdles...Evelyn Hall, Chicago
Running high jump.....
Alice Arden, Dragon Club, Brooklyn
Standing broad jump.....
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
8-pound shotput.....
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
400-meter relay.....
Vi-Tone Laurel A. C., Canada
Basketball throw.....
Stella M. Walsh, Cleveland

A. A. U., Women's, Individual, Outdoor

50-meter dash.....
Louise Stokes, Malden, Mass.
100-meter dash.....
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
200-meter dash.....
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
80-meter hurdles.....
Jean Hiller, Dragon Club, Brooklyn
400-meter relay.....
St. Louis A. C. (Harriet Bland, Jane Santschi, Webb and May Brady)
Running high jump.....
Barbara Howe, Boston
Running broad jump Etta Tate, New York
Discus throw.....
Margaret Wright, Brockton, Mass.
Javelin throw.....
Sylvia Broman, Brockton, Mass.
Baseball throw.....
Carolyn Dieckman, Paterson
8-pound shotput.....
Rena MacDonald, Abington, Mass.

Automobiles

A. A. A.....Kelly Petillo, Los Angeles
500-mile sweepstakes.....
Kelly Petillo, Los Angeles

Baseball

American.....Detroit
American League batsman.....
Charles S. Myer, Washington
Leading pitcher..Robert M. Grove, Boston
National.....Chicago
National League batsman.....
Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh
Leading pitcher.....
Darrell E. Blanton, Pittsburgh
All-Stars.....American League
World Series.....Detroit
Pacific Coast League.....San Francisco
International League.....Montreal
American Association.....Minneapolis
Eastern Intercollegiate.....Dartmouth
Individual batter.....
Walter D. Switzer, Cornell
Western Conference.....Minnesota
Leading batter...Henry J. Streich, Minn.
California Intercollegiate League.....
California-Southern California
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division).....Oregon
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Colorado
Southern Conference.....
Washington & Lee

Baseball (Continued)

Southeastern Conference.....Alabama
Southwest Conference.....Texas

Basketball

A. A. U.....
Southern Kansas Stage Lines, Kansas City
A. A. U., women's.....Tulsa Stenos A. A.
Eastern Intercollegiate.....Pennsylvania
Leading individual scorer.....
A. E. Bonniwell, Dartmouth
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference.....
Pennsylvania
Pacific Coast Conference...So. California
Leading individual scorer (northern division).....R. B. Cafer, Washington
Leading individual scorer (southern division) L. A. Guttero, Southern California
Western Conference.....
Purdue-Illinois-Wisconsin
Leading individual scorer.....
W. A. Hearley, Chicago
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Utah State
Leading individual scorer.....
William J. Kinner, Utah
Southeast Conference.....
Louisiana State-Kentucky
Leading individual scorer.....
Leroy Edwards, Kentucky
Southern Conference...North Carolina
Leading individual scorer.....
Melvin Nelson, North Carolina
Big Six Conference.....Iowa State
Leading individual scorer.....
R. C. Ebling, Kansas
Southwest Conference.....
Arkansas-Rice-Southern Methodist
Leading individual scorer.....
J. S. Gray, Texas
Missouri Valley Conference.....
Drake-Creighton
Leading individual scorer.....
Martintoni, Washington
Y. M. C. A.....Wilmerding, Penna.

Billiards

18.2 balkline, professional.....
Welker Cochran, San Francisco
Three-cushion, professional.....
Welker Cochran, San Francisco
Pocket professional.....
James Caras, Wilmington
Women's pocket billiards.....
Ruth Harvey, Santa Monica
Amateur 18.2 balkline.....
Edmund Soussa, Egypt
Amateur three-cushion.Edward Lee, N. Y.
Amateur pocket.....
J. Howard Shoemaker, New York
Poggenburg Memorial Cup.....
Edmund Soussa, Egypt

Bobsleigh Racing

United States two-man.....
J. Hubert and F. Paul Stevens, Lake Placid, N. Y.
United States four-man.....
Curtis P. Stevens, Robert Martin, Hugh A. Varno, Crawford C. Merkel, Lake Placid

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles.....Don Brokaw, Canton, Ohio
Doubles.....
Clyde Sumerix and Harry Souers, Akron, Ohio
All-events.....Ora Mayer, San Francisco
Five-man team.....
Wolfe's Tire Shops, Niagara Falls

National Duck Pin

Singles.Nick Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.
Doubles.....
Charles Bauer and Wilmer Robey, Baltimore
Team.....Northwest Temple, Washington
Women's singles.....
Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.
Women's doubles.....
Olivia Schmidt and Helen Randlett, Richmond, Va.
Mixed doubles.....
Evelyn Ellis and Astor Clarke, Washington
Women's team....Tivoli No. 1, Baltimore

Canoeing

One-man single-blade.....
Everett Rodman, Washington C. C.
One-man double-blade.....
Ernie Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
Tandem single-blade.....
Harry Knight and Everett Rodman, Washington C. C.
Tandem doubles.....
William Gaehler and Al Gottlieb, Pendleton C. C.
Four, single-blade.....
Pendleton C. C. (William Gaehler, Lester Kruppa, Ernie Riedel, Eddie Dreher)
Four, double-blade.....
Needham C. C. (Ernest Volante, Ted Blackman, Walter Hasenfus, Joseph Hasenfus)
National, team.....Washington C. C.

Checkers

National.....Asa A. Long, Toledo

Chess

H-Y-P-D League.....Harvard
H-Y-P-D League individual.....
Edgar T. McCormick, Princeton
Intercollegiate, team.....
College of the City of New York

Codeball

In the court.....A. Shaw, Michigan
On the green.....Bert Gates

Court Tennis

Singles.....Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, N. Y.
Doubles.....
William Rand Jr. and Ogden Phipps, New York
Gold racquet.....
James H. Van Alen, New York
Professional..Pierre Etchebaster, France

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior.....
Donald R. Lash, Indiana University
A. A. U., senior team.....Millrose A. A.
Intercollegiate, individual.....
John E. Bechtold, Michigan State
Intercollegiate, team.....Michigan State
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A.....
William P. Hunnewell, Maine
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A., team...Maine
Southwest Conference, individual.....
Earl B. Johnson and Remus P. Thomas, Texas
Southwest Conference.....Texas
Southern Conference.....Duke
Southern Conference, individual.....
William A. Morse, Duke

Curling

Gordon Medal.....Schenectady C. C.
Paterson Memorial Medal.....
Utica Curling Club, Utica, N. Y.
Stockton Cup.....
The Country Club (H. W. Minot, S. E. Wardswell, J. I. Wylde, Everett Litchfield, skip)
Clyde Park Cup.....
The Country Club (A. A. Fullerton, H. S. Grew, C. C. Patterson Jr., A. S. Browne, skip.)

Cycling

Amateur sprint.....
Albert Sellinger, Newark, N. J.
Amateur junior.....
David Martin, Belleville, N.Y.
Professional sprint.....
William Honeman, Newark, N. J.
Professional motor-paced.....
Franco Georgetti, Italy
Professional, all-round.....
Norman Hill, San Jose, Calif.

Fencing

Foils, individual.....
Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.
Foils, team.....
The Fencers Club (Hugh N. Alessandroni, Nikolas Muray, William T. Pecora 2d)
Foils, junior.....
Hugo M. Castello, New York University
Foils, junior team.....
New York University (Hugo Castello, Fred Kornfeld, George V. Lesser)
Epée.....
Lieut. Thomas J. Sanos, U. S. A., The Fencers Club
Epée, team.....
The Fencers Club (Tracy Jaeckel, Lieut. Thomas C. Sands, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss)
Epée junior.....
August von Munchausen, Saltus Fencing Club
Epée junior, team.....
New Haven Fencers' Club (P. J. Stern, Gilbert C. Greenway, Webster F. Williams Jr.)
Epée, outdoor.....
José R. de Capriles, University F. C.
Sabre.....
Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club
Sabre, team.....
Salle D'Armes Vince (Peter W. Bruder, Daniel T. Stewart, Julio Della Cerra)
Sabre, junior.....
José R. de Capriles, University F. C.
Sabre, junior team.....
Salle D'Armes Vince (Julio D. Cerra, Joseph E. Barmack, J. T. Stewart)
Sabre, outdoor.....
Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club
Three weapons.....
John R. Huffman, New York A. C.

Fencing (Continued)

Three weapons, team.....
The Fencers Club (Tracy Jaeckel, épée; Hugh V. Alessandroni, foils; Norman C. Armitage, sabre)
Women's foils.....
Helene Mayer, Los Angeles
Women's team, foils.....
Salle D'Armes Vince (Marion Lloyd, Dorothy Locke, Maria Cerra)
Women's junior foils.....
Frances Siegel, Waverly Fencing Club
Intercollegiate, foils.....
Hugo M. Castello, N. Y. U.
Intercollegiate, team, foils.....
New York University (H. M. Castello, Norman Lewis, George Lesser)
Intercollegiate, sabre.....
Forest R. Lombaer, Columbia
Intercollegiate, team, sabre.....
Columbia (Forest R. Lombaer, Edward D. Mateosian, Edwin C. Bertsche)
Intercollegiate, épée.....
Kirkland B. Alexander, Princeton
Intercollegiate, team, épée.....
Harvard (Webster F. Williams Jr., Edward E. Langenau, Richard Ford)
Intercollegiate, three-weapon.....
New York University
Intercollegiate, women's team.....
Hunter College
Intercollegiate, women's.....
Madeleine Dalton, Hunter College
Pacific Coast Conference, team.....
California
Pacific Coast foils, individual.....
Richard M. Ferguson, Stanford
Pacific Coast, épée, individual.....
J. F. Ashley, California
Pacific Coast, sabre, individual.....
Alan B. Overstreet, California
Western Conference, individual foils.....
W. W. Chiprin, Illinois
Western Conference, épée.....
F. W. Gillies, Northwestern
Western Conference, sabre.....
A. J. Kafton, Wisconsin
Western Conference, team.....Illinois

Football

Eastern.....Princeton
Western Conference.....
Minnesota-Ohio State
Pacific Coast Conference.....
Stanford-California-U.C.L.A.
Southern Conference.....Duke
Southeastern Conference.Louisiana State
Southwest Conference.Southern Methodist
Big Six Conference.....Nebraska
Missouri Valley.....Washington-Tulsa
Orange Bowl.....Bucknell
Rocky Mountain Conference.....
Colorado-Utah State
Sugar Bowl.....Tulane
Tournament of Roses.....Alabama
East vs. West, all-stars.....West
National professional.....Detroit

Golf

Amateur.....
W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco
Open..Samuel McL. Parks Jr., Pittsburgh
Women's.....
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia
Professional...John Revolta, Milwaukee
Public links...Frankie Strafaci, Brooklyn
Harding Trophy.....San Antonio
Senior, winter tournament.....
Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio
Senior, summer tournament.....
Christopher W. Deibel, Youngstown
Women's national senior.....
Mrs. Leila C. Dubois, Darien, Conn.
Women's eastern.....
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia
Western open..John Revolta, Milwaukee
Western amateur.....
Charles R. Yates, Atlanta
Western women's open.....
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City
Western women's G. A.....
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky.
Champion of golf club champions.....
Charles Whitehead, Laurence Brook C. C.
Griscom Cup.....Philadelphia
Lesley Cup.....Massachusetts
Master's tourney.....
Gene Sarazen, Connecticut
North and South, women's.....
Estelle Lawson, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Intercollegiate, individual.....
Edward White, Texas
Intercollegiate, team.....Michigan
California intercollegiate.....
Don D. Nittinger, Southern California
Eastern intercollegiate, team.....Yale
Eastern interscholastic.....
Fred Borsodi, Hill School
Missouri Valley Conference, team.....
Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, individual.....
Tom Draper, Washington
New England intercollegiate, team.....
Dartmouth
Western Conference, individual.....
John N. Fischer, Michigan
Western Conference, team.....Michigan
Big Six Conference, individual.....
Harry W. Gandy, Oklahoma
Big Six Conference.....Oklahoma
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Colorado
Rocky Mountain Conference, individual
Arthur L. Doering Jr., Colorado College
Southern Conference, team.....Duke
Southern Conference, individual.....
Erwin LeV. Laxton, North Carolina
Southwest Conference.....Texas
Southwest Conference, individual.....
Edward White, Texas

Gymnastics

A. A. U., all-round.....
Karl Striebel, Sozalier Turn Verein, Detroit
Team.....Swiss Verein, Hudson County
Women's.....
Mrs. Thera Steppich, Long Island City
Eastern intercollegiate, team.....
Temple, U. S. Military Academy, U. S. Naval Academy
Eastern intercollegiate, individual.....
Chester Phillips, Temple
Rocky Mountain Conference.....
Colorado State
Western Conference, team.....Illinois
Western Conference, individual.....
Eugene Wettstein, Iowa

Handball

One-wall, soft-ball singles.....
Jack Londin, Trinity Club, Brooklyn
One-wall, soft-ball doubles.....
Daniel Levinson and David Margolis, Trinity Club, Brooklyn
Four-wall, soft-ball singles.....
Joseph P. Platak, Chicago
Four-wall soft-ball doubles.....
Joseph M. Gordon and Andy Berry, Los Angeles
Four-wall, hard-ball singles.....
Eric Peet, Brooklyn Central Y.
Four-wall, hard-ball doubles.....
James Y. Ryan and William Ryan, Brooklyn Handball Club
National Y. M. C. A. singles.....
Sam Atcheson, Memphis
National Y. M. C. A., doubles.....
Sam Atcheson and Walter Streull, Memphis

Hockey

A. A. U.....Chicago Baby Ruths
National League.....Toronto
Leading scorer.Charles Conacher, Toronto
Canadian-American League.Boston Cubs
Leading scorers.....
Lloyd Jackson, New Haven and Paul Runge, Quebec
Central League.....St. Paul
International League....Detroit Olympics
Leading scorer....Gus Markle, Syracuse
American Association.....St. Louis
Quadrangular College Hockey League.Yale
Leading scorer..B. H. Hallowell, Harvard
Western Conference.....Michigan

Horseshoe Pitching

Men's...Joseph T. Allen, Alhamba, Calif.
Women's.....
Mrs. Esther James, Hastings, Mich.

Lawn Bowling

National singles.....
Robert Pollock, Montclair, N. J.
National doubles.....
Robert Savage and J. Freeburn, Chicago
Men's team.....
New York (George W. Cobban, D. C. Nale, Murdo McKenzie, George Reid [skip])

Lacrosse

Intercollegiate .....Princeton
National.....Mt. Washington Club

Lawn Tennis

Singles .....
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas
Doubles .....
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.
Mixed doubles .....
Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr., United States, and Enrique G. Maier, Spain.
Clay court singles.....
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta
Clay court doubles .....
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York
Junior singles..Robert Riggs, Los Angeles
Junior doubles.....
Robert Riggs and Joseph Hunt, Los Angeles
Boys' singles Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia
Boys' doubles.....
Joseph Fishback, New York, and William Umstaedter, Milburn, N. J.

Lawn Tennis (Continued)

Professional .....
William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia
Professional doubles.....
George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen
Veteran singles.....
Raymond B. Bidwell, Waban, Mass.
Veteran doubles.....
Raymond B. Bidwell and Richard Bishop, Boston
Father and son.....
William J. Clothier and William J. Jr., Philadelphia
Women's singles.....
Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
Women's doubles.....
Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr., Cambridge, and Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley
Girls' singles.....
Patricia C. Henry, Los Angeles
Girls' doubles.....
Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J., and Hope Knowles, Philadelphia
Public parks singles.....
Barnard T. Welsh, Washington
Public parks doubles.....
Barnard T. Welsh and Ralph McElvenny, Washington
Public parks women's singles.....
Elizabeth Deike, Pasadena
Public parks, women's doubles.....
Esther Politzer and Constance O'Donovan, Detroit
Singles, indoor.....
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
Doubles, indoor.....
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark and R. Berkley Bell, New York
Junior singles, indoor.....
Gilbert A. Hunt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Junior doubles, indoor.....
Gilbert A. Hunt, M. I. T., and Charles Mattmann, Trinity School, N. Y.
Boys' singles, indoor.....
Henry H. Daniell Jr., Choate School
Boys' doubles, indoor.....
Isadore Bellis, Central H. S., Philadelphia and Marvin Kantrowitz, DeWitt Clinton H. S.
Women's singles, indoor.....
Eleanor Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif.
Women's doubles, indoor.....
Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin, France, and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn.
Mixed doubles, indoor.....
Eleanor Jane Sharp, Pasadena, and Gregory S. Mangin, New York
North and South.....
Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas
North and South, women.....
Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, N. J.
Mary K. Browne Cup.....
Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio
Girls' singles, indoor.....
Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio
Girls' doubles, indoor.....
Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, and Helen Bernhard, New York
Girls' hard court singles.....
Margaret Osborne, California
Girls' hard court doubles...Jane Stanton and Patricia C. Henry, Los Angeles
New England men's singles.....
H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn.
New England men's doubles.....
H. Holbrook Hyde and John R. Gow, Connecticut
Pacific Coast, men's singles.....
J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif.
Pacific Coast, men's doubles.....
J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and Eugene Smith
Pacific Coast, women's singles.....
Mrs. Ethel B. Arnold, San Francisco
Pacific Coast, women's doubles.....
Katharine E. Stammers and Freda James, England
Pacific Coast, mixed doubles.....
Freda James, England, and J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif.
Southern, singles.....
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta
Southern, doubles.....
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York
Southern, women's.....
Mrs. Mary G. Harris, Kansas City, Mo.
Southern, mixed doubles.....
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., and Lewis D. Carson, Shanghai
Western singles.....
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City
Western doubles.....
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and William Riley
Western, women's.....
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.
Western women's doubles.....
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, and Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas
Sears Cup.....Eastern
Intercollegiate singles.....
Wilbur E. Hess, Rice
Intercollegiate doubles.....
Paul A. Newton and Richard P. Bennett, California.
Women's intercollegiate singles.....
Beth Lancaster, Florida State College
Women's intercollegiate doubles.....
Mary Cutler, Jackson, and Marian Wood, Smith
Big Six Conference, singles.....
Albert E. Upsher, Oklahoma
Big Six Conference, doubles.....
Albert E. Upsher and Albert F. Rollins, Oklahoma
East vs. West.....West
Eastern intercollegiate singles.....
Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton
Eastern intercollegiate doubles.....
Norcross S. Tilney and Thomas D. Wynn, Princeton
Leech Cup.....U. S. Navy
Missouri Valley Conference, team.....
Washburn
N. E. intercollegiate singles.....
George C. Stevens, Yale
N. E. intercollegiate doubles.....
Paul L. Guibord and Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth
Pacific Coast Conference (southern).....
Stanford
Rocky Mountain Conference (eastern).....
Colorado College
Eastern division, singles.....
Harold R. Berglund, Colorado College
Eastern division, doubles.....
Stanley McClintic and George M. Wigotow, Colorado University
Rocky Mountain Conference (western).....
Utah
Western division, singles.....
W. Grant Evans, Utah University
Western division, doubles.....
Kirk A. Stephens and George E. Stoddard, Brigham Young University
Southern Conference, singles.....
Walter M. Levitan, North Carolina
Southern Conference, doubles.....
Walter M. Levitan and Edward J. De Gray, North Carolina
Southern Conference, team.....
North Carolina
Southwest Conference, singles.....
Wilbur E. Hess, Rice
Southwest Conference, doubles.....
Bert A. Weltens and Gordon P. Pease, Texas
Southwest Conference, team.....Rice
U. S. Army, singles.....
Maj. R. C. Van Vliet Jr., Camden, N. J.
U. S. Army, doubles.....
Lieut. S. K. Robinson and Lieut. E. M. O'Connell
Western Conference.....Chicago
Western Conference, singles.....
William P. Schommer, Minnesota
Western Conference, doubles.....
William P. Schommer and Roy E. Huber, Minnesota

Pony Polo

Open .....
Greentree (G. H. Bostwick, Thomas Hitchcock, Gerald Balding, J. H. Whitney)
Junior .....
Aiken Knights (G. H. Bostwick, James Curtis, W. F. C. Guest, Dunbar Bostwick)
Eastern, indoor.....
New York A. C. (W. G. Reynolds, C. C. Combs Jr., A. B. Borden)
East vs. West, indoor.....
124th F. A., Chicago (Lieut. J. C. McAnulty, Capt. Romeo Muro, Capt. W. S. Everett)
Senior, indoor.....
New York A. C. (W. G. Reynolds, C. C. Combs Jr., A. B. Borden)
Junior, indoor.....
Governors Island (Capt. Harry Cullins, Capt. C. E. Davis, Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.)
Intercollegiate, outdoor.....Yale
Intercollegiate, indoor.....
U. S. Military Academy
Interscholastic, indoor.....Lawrenceville

Powerboat

Albany-New York outboards.....
Fred Jacoby Jr., North Bergen, N. J.
National intercollegiate, outboards.....
Samuel H. Crooks, Rutgers
National intercollegiate, outboards, team.....Yale
Eastern interscholastic.....
Clinton R. Ferguson, Tabor Academy
Gold Cup.....
El Lagarto, George C. Reis, Lake George

Powerboat (Continued)

G. H. Townsend Medal.....
Fred Jacoby Jr., Bergen, N. J.
President's Cup.....
Notre Dame, Herbert Mendelson, Detroit Racquets
Singles Huntingdon D. Sheldon, New York
Doubles.....
James R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbridge, New York
Gold Racquet.....
James R. Leonard, New York

Rifle Shooting

National small bore.....
Therkild P. Samsoe, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Wimbledon Cup...Ben Comfort, St. Louis
Intercollegiate, indoor.....
James A. Butterworth, Iowa State College
Intercollegiate, team, small bore.....
U. S. Naval Academy
Intercollegiate, women's.....
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.
Intercollegiate, women's team.....
Carnegie Tech
Interscholastic, team.....
Malden (Mass.) High School
National all-round.....
Henry J. Adams Jr., San Diego
Eastern.....
Middle Atlantic intercollegiate.....
U. S. Naval Academy
Leech Cup.....
James A. Wade, Salt Lake City
National small bore, skeet.....
Billy Clayton, Calvin, Okla.
National sub-small bore, skeet.....
Clarence Mitchell, Waltham, Mass.

Rowing

Intercollegiate.....California
Pacific Coast Conference.....Washington
Harvard-Yale.....Yale
College sprint championship...California
Amateur singles.....
Charles A. Campbell, Argonaut R. C.
Association singles.....
Charles A. Campbell, Argonaut R. C
Quarter-mile singles.....
Erwin Konrad, West Side R. C.
145-Pound singles.....
Jack Flavelle, Argonaut R. C.
145-Pound doubles....Undine Barge Club
145-Pound fours.....
West Side R. C. (Joseph Thompson, George Hague, Eugene Fruehauf, Alfred Sapechy, William Schmidt, coxswain)
145-Pound eights.....
Undine Barge Club (E. R. Vondran, C. J. Davis, Edward Hixon, A. O. Einselin, M. W. Fisch, W. C. Gerhab, William Malcomson, R. M. Samuel, coxswain
Quadruple sculls.....
Malta B. C. (Robert A. Wilson, Philip H. Cochrane, George F. Rappe, Fred H. Symes, stroke)
Senior doubles.....
Penn A. C. (Howard O. McGillin, Daniel H. Barrows, stroke)
Senior fours.....
West Side R. C. (Vincent McGee, William Carroll, Joseph Gallagher, Courtland Pierce, William Schmidt, coxswain)
Senior eights.....New York A. C.
Team championship.....
West Side R. C., Buffalo

Shuffleboard

National, men Charles Edwards, Chicago
National, women.....
Mrs. Eva L. Collins, Portland, Maine

Skating (Figure)

Men's.....
Robin H. Lee, Skating Club of New York and St. Paul
Men's junior.....
Earle Reiter, Twin City Skating Club
Men's novice.....
M. Bernard Fox, Harvard University
Women's.....
Maribel Y. Vinson, Skating Club of Boston
Women's junior.....
Polly Blodgett, Skating Club of Boston
Women's novice.....
Mary E. Weigel, Buffalo Skating Club
Pair skating.....
George E. B. Hill and Maribel Y. Vinson, Skating Club of Boston
Pair skating, junior.....
Jeanne Schulte and Oliver Haupt Jr., St. Louis Skating Club
Waltz.....
Nettie C. Prantell and Roy P. Hunt, Skating Club of N. Y.
Fours.....
Nettie C. Prantell, Roy P. Hunt, Ardelle V. Koss and Joseph K. Savage, Skating Club of N. Y.

Skating (Speed)

Amateur..Marvin Swanson, Minneapolis
Junior.....Patrick Maloney, Minneapolis
Intermediate....Orel Duffy, Toronto, Ont.
Women's.....Catherine Klein, Buffalo
Middle Atlantic.....Allan Foltis, Brooklyn
Middle Atlantic, women's.....
Catherine Klein, Buffalo
Southwest, women's.....
Catherine Klein, Buffalo
Southwest.....Truman Connell, St. Louis
Eastern states..Roy Barnstadt, New York

Skiing

National Class A amateur jumping.....
Roy Mikkelson, Auburn, Calif.
National Class B amateur jumping.....
Barney McLain, Hot Sulphur Springs
Down hill.....Hannes Schroll, Austria
Slalom.....Hannes Schroll, Austria
Women's down hill.....
Ellis-Ayre Smith, Tacoma, Wash.
Women's, slalom.....
Ethelynne Smith, Tacoma, Wash.
National amateur cross-country.....
Oscar Satre, Salisbury, Conn.

Soccer Football

National.....St. Louis Centrals
Eastern Division.....Pawtucket Rangers
Western Division.....St. Louis Centrals
National amateur cup.....
W. W. Riehl

Utah State Five a Favorite In Rocky Mountain Basketball

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 30—When the basketball teams of the Rocky Mountain Conference are presented at court after New Year's Day, the royal family of Utah State basket tossers will be looked to for a repetition of their rulership which they exercised last year.

As the athletic loop of the Rockies is split for the cage season, the Utah Staters will first have to win their laurels in the western division before tackling the first-place winner of the eastern side; but with nearly a veteran team the Aggies are being hailed as the team to beat.

On the east side of the continental divide a good free-for-all looms. Greeley State, 1935 champions, will take the floor as another strong team; Western State College, under the former All-America forward from Brigham Young University, Elwood Romney, will boast a high scoring quintet; Wyoming, runner-up for the National A. A. U. title in 1934, will be potent, and Denver with a team of seasoned veterans of two and three years' experience will figure as a contender for the crown.

Utah State Favored

Of the four colleges in the western group, Utah State, with all of its regulars who participated in the championship drive back in harness, cannot take any position, other than that of repeating its 1935 performance. Three of first string were all-conference last year — Capt. Cleo Petty and Kent Ryan, forwards, and "Red" Wade, guard—besides Eldon Watson, center, and Rollie Gardner, guard. Coach Dick Romney also has a crew of capable reserves.

Two other western institutions, Montana State College and Brigham Young University, appear about on a par. B. Y. U. is virtually the same team as last year with the exception of Jay Whitman, guard, who was lost by graduation, while Montana has an array of veterans and should be improved over last year.

Capt Hugh Cannon, Ralph Crowton, 6-foot-4-inch center, Earl Giles and Marlow Turpin will be the stalwarts for Brigham Young in the coming campaign. The Montana Bobcats will base their hopes on the accurate shooting of John Barovich, Ogle and Zupan.

Utah University is given little encouragement of having anything better than a second-rate team. The Redskins boast of nothing else in the line of talent than William Kinner, leading Conference scorer at center, and Captain Miller at guard.

At Greely State, Coach Jack Davis is at present without the services of Elmo Cromer, high-scoring, all-Conference guard of last season, due to ineligibility, but aside from this his squad of last year is intact. The Bear first string will be one lacking in height, but veterans will be at every post skilled in fast play. The only weakness is a scarcity of reserve strength.

Critics rate Western State as a power house. Eight letter men, comprise the major portion of the squad, including the return of Willard Pederson, sure-shot center of two years ago. At the forwards will be the Bauer brothers, Jim and Ralph, both good point-getters and just as good defensively. Veteran guards will take care of the backcourt.

Eleven Veterans

If a long list of experienced players means anything to a coach when Denver University is going to be in the thick of the skirmish for the pennant. Coach Clyde (Cack) Hubbard has been working with a crew of 12 men, 11 of whom are veterans. Heading the old stand-bys is Mandel Berenbaum, burly blond guard playing his fourth year as a regular, Al Pirnat and Ronald Young, beginning their third season at forward, and Jim Babcock, 6 foot 5 inch, center, in his third season.

In practice games thus far this season the Denverites have looked impressive, thumping Drake, co-champion of the Missouri Valley, and defeating Brigham Young both by decisive margins.

After a year's absence from near the top of the hardwood standings, Wyoming will be a greatly improved five, losing only one man from last year and acquiring Lou Young, lanky center. Teamed with him will be Elzy Hicks and Ray Christensen on the front scoring line and Len Kuiper and Stan Christensen, guards.

Every sports race has a dark horse, and this time the terms will be applied to Colorado College. Coach Juan Reid hasn't much to choose from and will depend mainly on getting points with Harold Berglund, Captain Berg and Jim Riley. The Tigers, always a threat on the polished woods, will be hard to rate until the season is underway.

Colorado University, although under Coach Forrest Cox for the first time, is not expected to contribute much to the race, despite the fact that five lettermen have returned.

Colorado State is also caught without much talent. Its first-string stars of last year graduated, and the newcomers have failed to display any startling prowess either offensively or defensively. Colorado Mines also lost the backbone of its quintet last year at Commencement time, and few victories can be predicted for the Orediggers.

Monotype Boats Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Twenty of the 30 monotype boats for the Olympic Regatta, ordered by the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad from a Berlin boat-yard, have now been completed. The task of making the sails is also proceeding rapidly. These boats, all identical, will be conveyed to Kiel early next summer, and a fortnight before the regatta they will be distributed amongst the competitors according to lot.

Sports Writers' 'Tops' for 1935

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

All Stars

Remove your hats, gentlemen, and bow low to these ladies! Not through acquaintance, but in obeisance to long overdue recognition to the woman athlete in the light of all-America, all-star, etc., selections. Sports editors and writers voted Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, by virtue of her great "comeback" to recapture the Wimbledon tennis title, the outstanding performer of the 1935 sports field among women. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, United States woman golf champion in another great "comeback," ranked second among the first ten. Men might well view with alarm the challenge of the girls of today in many fields of sport.

In Figure One, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody

In Circle, Beginning at Top and Reading Clockwise—Helen Jacobs, Helen Stephens, Joyce Wethered, Mary Hoerger, Mildred Didrikson, Katherine Rawls, Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Mrs. Leonore Kight Wingard, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare

Conacher and Thoms Jump to Front In N. H. L. Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs, after a sensational scoring week featured by their nine-goal splurge against the New York Rangers, dominate the scoring statistics released by the National Hockey League.

Two front linesmen of the Leafs, Charlie Conacher and Bill Thoms, are tied in the accumulation of goals and assists with a total of 16 each and Buzz Boll and Harvey Jackson, also of that club, are tied with Paul Thompson of Chicago for second place with 15 points each.

Conacher, Metz and Boll also are tied with Thompson for the lead in actual goals, having nine each.

Thoms turned in the week's best performance with five points, while Boll, Cooney Weiland of the Boston Bruins and Howie Morenz of Chicago had four each. The Maple Leafs led the heaviest scoring week end in the league this season, a total of 38 goals having been fired home in five matches.

Red Horner, another Toronto player, was in his customary position at the head of the "bad boy" class, having spent 70 minutes in penalty. He had a very comfortable lead over Manager Red Dutton of the New York Americans, Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons and Babe Siebert of the Bruins, all of whom had spent 34 minutes in the box. The scoring leaders:

	G	A	P
Conacher, Toronto	9	7	16
Thoms, Toronto	7	9	16
Boll, Toronto	9	6	15
Thompson, Chicago	9	6	15
H. Jackson, Toronto	8	7	15
Dillon, N. Y. Rangers	8	6	14
Weiland, Boston	5	8	13

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Bruins Face Les Canadiens in Garden New Year's Night

THE Boston Bruins, on a wild scoring spree and victors in tremendous week-end upsets against the Montreal Maroons and Detroit Red Wings, will return to Boston today ready to carry on tomorrow night at the Boston Garden against Les Canadiens.

Victors over the Maroons by 6 to 3 and the winner of an overtime 4-to-3 game with the Wings, Bruins performed an unusual iron-man stunt over the week end, which was more impressive because of the absence in the Boston lineup of Eddie Shore. Captain Shore will be back in the lineup tomorrow night. The double victory put Boston within two games of the American Division leadership, and in one smash erased memories of a faltering staff.

Bruins set new scoring records as they swept to their twin triumph, their 10 goals in two games being half as many as they had scored in the previous 16 games. It was particularly encouraging that of a total of 23 points gathered by individual scoring, 10 goals and 13 asists, 12 were gathered by the first line, representing two goals and three assists for Clapper, two goals and two assists for Cooney Weiland and one goal and two assists for Jack Beattie.

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Local Fans Hope to See Bruins Continue Spurt—Boston fans will gather at the Garden tomorrow night with high hopes of seeing the Bruins continue their winning streak at the expense of Les Canadiens. Bruins were stepping high and handsome until they ran into their home-and-home series with the Rangers last week, and had gone five games unbeaten. Now their record shows they have been beaten only twice in their last nine starts, a showing unmatched by any of their American division rivals.

Canadiens for all the fact they have had difficulty with teams in their own division this year, have had good success against American division teams, and Bruins have been extended every minute in the two games already played against the Montreal French club. The first game on Montreal ice was a 1-to-1 tie and it took a spectacular solo goal by Bill Cowley to give Boston a 2-to-1 victory in the closing minutes of the only game they have played in Boston this year.

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That W-B-C Line—The play of Weiland, Beattie and Clapper has been the talk of hockey circles in the last few days. Once that line starts to go Bruins will be a match for any team and it is significant that as a result of their recent surge, they now have a respectable first-line point total. Their scoring statistics follow:

	Goals	Assists	Points
Weiland	5	8	13
Beattie	6	5	11
Clapper	3	5	8
	14	18	32

With a continuance of the fine play of the week end against Canadiens, all three should be right up with division leaders before the week is out. Roger Jenkins is another who helped his scoring totals in the Montreal-Detroit campaign, getting a goal and two assists and fulfilling the early season predictions that he would prove a most effective scorer.

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"Ladies' Night" on Thursday—President Weston Adams of the Boston Cubs has announced that the Cubs will have a "Ladies' Night" on Thursday, when the New Haven team plays the Boston club in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Garden. All thmat will be necessary for women or girls to be admitted to the game is to purchase a five or 10-cent federal tax ticket. It will not be necessary for them to be accompanied by an escort.

The "Ladies' Night" will be similar to the "Ladies' Day" which occur weekly in the summer at the major-league baseball parks. This is the first time this venture has bene tried in Boston hockey, though the Cubs previously have had "Children's Nights" and also have admitted women when accompanied by a paying escort.

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Open House and Sports at the "Y" Tomorrow—Exhibition games, sport demonstrations and regular athletic meets headline the eighty-fourth annual New Year's Day open-house program of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Handball fans will see a clash of the giants when George Turain and James Rutsky, New England A. A. A. U. outdoor doubles champions meet George Plausky and A. Huckstable, indoor doubles champions, on the center court at 2:15 p. m.

A swimming meet between the Huntington School senior team and the Boston "Y" varsity team is scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock. Ed Wood of Huntington, who has an excellent chance to represent this part of the country at the coming Olympics, will be one of the contestants. Exhibition swimming and diving numbers will be provided by men and women swimmers of the Boston Swimming Association and the Brookline Swimming Association.

The five new squash racquets courts will be open for inspection and a number of matches by leading exponents of the game are planned.

The three gymnasiums at the "Y" will be filled with activities during the course of the afternoon. The Somerville "Y" is sending its volleyball team to appear in a series of matches with the Boston "Y" squad. Basketball will be played by the Highlanders and the Owls team representing the Young Men's Division League.

All activities will center in the main gymnasium at 4 o'clock for the big show. Mass tap dancing by girls from the Posse Nissen School of Physical Education will be the opening number, to be followed by a game of mixed volleyball in which both men and women will take part.

Here and There—On Saturday evening, Jan 4, at the Boston Garden, Harvard and University of Toronto will clash in the first international collegiate hockey game of the New Year . . . On paper, Harvard has the outstanding American college hockey team of the season, in fact, it is the best hockey team that the Cambridge institution has had in many years . . . Toronto also has a great club, and it will be a real test and comparison of American and Canadian college hockey . . . The National Hockey League game between the Bruins and Canadiens tomorrow should draw the best crowd of the Boston season, judging from the advance sale of tickets. It is expected that more than 14,000 persons will watch the play, and Box Office Manager Tom Waters of the Garden announces that the Garden box offices will be open all day tomorrow to accommodate the fans, while reservations may also be made by telephone.

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The first official Bay State golf tournament of the 1936 season is scheduled to be played tomorrow on the Wollaston Golf Club links with the first pair teeing off at 9 a. m. . . . Play in the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament has narrowed down to the semifinal round at the Harvard Club with John Cornish, Harvard Club player, Harry K. Cross and J. L. Ware of the Union Boat Club and John M. Hall of Lincoln's Inn advancing . . . Ware is scheduled to meet Cornish and Cross will play Hall in the semifinals on Friday . . . Harvard evened the hockey series with Clarkson Tech at Lake Placid by winning last night's game there at 5 to 1 . . . William P. Kenney of Roxbury, chairman of the A. A. U. boxing committee, has resigned as head of the American Olympic boxing committee.

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A meeting of the Boston Braves stockholders is being held today in the Copley Plaza Hotel . . . With the new plans for reorganization fully approved by Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, and with Bob Quinn at the head, the path is now cleared for those who wish to cooperate . . . Majority and minority stockholders in the old Braves corporation are being given first chance to buy into the new club . . . Johnny Kelley of Arlington may not have to take part in the Olympic tryouts if the recommendation of the committee, headed by George V. Brown, to place Kelley, Pat Dengis of Baltimore and Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. immediately on the United States team, is accepted . . . Kay Winthrop of Boston, New England's indoor tennis champion, is going to the beautiful Austrian Tyrol this winter for skiing and later to the French Riviera for tennis.

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Boston will be well represented in the coming Olympic figure-skating championships with Maribel Y. Vinson, eight times national champion; George E. B. Hill, who holds the pair championship with Miss Vinson, and Grace and James Lester Madden, brother and sister team, getting Olympic places on the United States team, which sails Friday for Europe.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Sports in 1935

WITH the close of the year 1935 at midnight another 12 months of highly interesting and, in many cases, highly exciting sports events pass into history. It was one of the most successful years from many points of view that has taken place in quite a while as attendances at many of the competitions were much larger than they had been since 1930 at least. International matches were not as many as in some years as there was no competition for the America's Cup in yachting; the Westchester Cup, in pony polo; the Harmsworth Cup in motorboating and the Walker Cup in golf. But all-in-all it was a great year with many national and world's records falling in various events.

Outstanding Individuals

When it came to outstanding performers among those in the United States there are at least five who are deserving of special mention. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody was one of those and she earned her place as the result of winning the Wimbledon women's lawn tennis singles championship after having been forced out of competition for about two years. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare is another who added to her prestige by coming back after an absence of more than a year, to win her sixth United States golf championship title. As to the men, the winning of the United States and British amateur golf championship for the second successive year by W. Lawson Little Jr., stamps him as one of the greatest amateur golfers of all time. The equaling of one and the smashing of three world's track and field records by Jesse Owens of Ohio State University, in one meet, was the crowning individual performance for that year in that field of sport, and the naming of John J. Berwanger of the Chicago varsity football team to practically every all-America eleven made him another outstanding athlete for the year.

Team Activities

When it comes to outstanding performances on the part of teams the 21 successive victories scored by the Chicago Cubs in their successful drive for the National League baseball pennant was especially outstanding. The playing of the Minnesota varsity football team also stands out as it was the second successive year that the Gophers had completed an undefeated and untied season and they are generally recognized as the college champions of the country. The winning of the American League pennant for the second successive year and following it up by winning the World Series pennant, stamped the Detroit Tigers and their manager, Mickey Cochrane, as outstanding.

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Study of World Affairs

International Problems in a Test Tube

By Courtland Holdom

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS always seemed to me a bit stupid to assume that an accurate gauge of one's intelligence may be found by propounding some set of questions and expecting standardized answers. Perhaps I am perverse, but my thought never fails to fly to a dozen special conditions which might be listed under each question to bring about an answer quite at variance with that obviously expected by the solid I. Q. "expert" who asked it.

Here, for instance, is a good example: A group of normal Americans, with a sprinkling of foreigners, have gathered at a beauty spot in a diminutive California city to spend a week discussing public problems. Some have come from nearby towns, some from thousands of miles distant. They have concluded their discussions, and are almost ready to depart. What is their remaining task before departure?

Glancing back at the designation "normal Americans" one is apt to answer without hesitation: "Why, they must pass a flock of resolutions, of course, pointing with pride and viewing with alarm, and telling the mayor, sheriff, governor, President and Congress what to do."

You don't need to turn to page 14 to learn this is the wrong answer.

I know it is wrong, for I have just attended the gathering pictured. I am, as a matter of fact, writing this article between the last round table conference and dinner, which will be followed by the last evening lectures, when an editor and a military man will give us the low-down on affairs of state. After that the 150-odd members of the group will simply bid each other good-bye and wend their respective ways around the corner or back to Washington, hoping to meet again next year.

In Ever Widening Circles

Just a lot of talk? Yes, but extremely valuable talk, and talk which will extend like the ripples on a pond in ever-widening circles, to what distances of human experience we know not.

For this has been the thirteenth session of the Institute of World Affairs; and its members and guests, earnest students of human problems all, will take back to their clubs, their churches, their social work, their personal lives the stimulating contacts they have enjoyed here.

"I have known people to have their entire viewpoint of world affairs remade at one of these sessions," Dr. Charles E. Martin told me a few moments ago, as we sat discussing the success of the institute. Dean Martin is professor of international law and political science at the University of Washington. He was just concluding his fourth term as director of the institute, and was relieved to have it nearly over, for it had not only meant a busy week at Riverside, but for three months previous the institute had claimed all his spare time.

It was nine years ago that I "covered" the first session of the Institute. Since then it has met ten times at Glenwood Mission Inn, and once each at Berkeley, Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Meetings at Williamstown, of somewhat similar nature, antedated its inception, and in the intervening years there have been numerous gatherings of more or less similar nature in various parts of the country. But Williamstown's meetings and most of the others have passed into history, and with the exception of a more localized gathering in Virginia, this Institute is considered by its officers about the only representative of its kind. Which is a pity, for there could not be too many such efforts to spread good will through better understanding of international affairs.

No Duplicate Could Be Found

For two reasons, however, there can never be an exact duplication of the Institute of World Affairs.

In the first place there is only one Glenwood Mission Inn, a hostelry of which all southern California is proud and of which world travelers everywhere talk, and it is no mere commercial relation which the Inn and the Institute enjoy. Frank A. Miller, genial master of this wholly delightful rambling, comfortable, rather amazing hotel, in which one can find a little of everything that was ever guilty of a Spanish or Spanish-colonial flavor, was a founder of the Institute. A firm and practical friend of world peace, Mr. Miller made the sessions an opportunity of bringing together as his guests so many men whom he wished touched with a wider world viewpont, that it is doubtful there was ever profit for the hotel during a month in which the Institute occurred. His family, continuing to add to the art treasures of the Inn, also carry on its founder's hospitality during Institute week.

And in the second place, there is no duplicate of Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, and permanent chancellor of the World Affairs gatherings. There may be others who could conduct as worthy a forum; there could be no one who could do it quite so charmingly. Of all toastmasters or masters of ceremony this correspondent has experienced, Dr. von KleinSmid is his choice for the charm-championship. Introducing speakers many times daily, introducing visitors distinguished and undistinguished at every meal, he has the faculty for giving each a sense of especial distinctive welcome: not by words merely, nor yet by some trick of solemnity, but by a blending of courteous, often unusual sentences, a vibrant voice, a thousand subtle courtesies of manner and a leonine toss of that great, handsome head of snow white hair. "We read after him," says the chancellor, "with great pleasure," and every member is constrained to feel that in the perusal of words written by the one being introduced there must lie something almost of magic.

Delegates from universities and learned societies make up the foundation of the institute's membership, but they are by no means its whole. Many students attend, and there are guests from diverse walks of life at various occasions. Rotarians, orange growers and housewives are included in the membership.

Round Table Conferences

The prime object of the Institute is to permit as wide a discussion as possible of the day's most important world topics. The most telling work is done at round-table conferences. Ten of these are so arranged that each member may attend two daily, spending a total of some four hours in earnest study. In these discussion groups a chairman and several associates direct consideration of a subject in which all attending have a degree of advanced understanding sufficient to make a definite contribution. A list of the round tables held on the day I write this will show the scope involved: the Italian-Ethiopian Conflict; Problems of Neutrality and Munitions Control; Factors of Stabilization in the Pacific Area; Is There Need for a Constitutional Change?; Economic and Social Security; Sanctions and Enforcement of Treaties; the Authoritarian State; Government Control of Business and Industry; Relation of Religion to International Stabilization; Economic Nationalism and Internationalism.

Discussions at these gatherings are privileged, and are not reported. Occasionally, on highly controversial subjects, debate is enlivened by a sharp exchange, but a scholarly, earnest desire to get at the facts pervades most of the round-table meetings.

Broad Community Of Interest

These gatherings occur both mornings and afternoons. Just before luncheon an hour and a quarter is devoted to a general conference of all members, at which papers on related subjects are read. At luncheon there is usually a speaker, and in the evening two lectures are given to members, guests and several hundred of the public who manage to squeeze into the inn's large music room.

At such an institute it is to be expected that the speakers are largely drawn from university life. But not wholly. Businessmen, editors, Consular representatives, club women, government officials, military leaders, all are represented.

Somehow, to write of it cannot present the picture fully. It may sound dry, and over-conversational. But the combination of congenial friends, a broad community of interest, the thoughtful and fearless examination of a wide range of subjects, the charm of the Inn in one of the orange belt's most favored sections, gives in a few brief days something of the widening of horizons which I imagine must come from residence in an international house. One cannot thus forgather with Japanese and Chinese, Indian and European, engineer, missionary and explorer from far corners, in addition to many more of his or her own sort, without profiting immeasurably.

Strolling through the beautiful patios or art galleries of the Inn, climbing to its high towers to view a sunset, or sitting in the Court of the Birds with a congenial student of broad topics, one is given a perspective of world affairs which the hurly-burly of daily living tends to withhold.

It is just that mutual exchange of ideas, that growth in understanding and friendship, which is the real whole of the institute. Its helpful hostesses, its bustling geographer, its efficient little library are all mere adjuncts to that end. No wonder that petitions, indignant resolutions and insistent telegrams are left to those with special interests. The institute is a protagonist in two things only: world friendship through understanding, and the democratic right to free speech and assembly.

Patio of the Birds, and the Tower and Dome of the International Rotunda Wing, Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., the Sierra Mountains in the Background. It Is Here That the Institute of World Affairs Finds a Picturesque and Comfortable Setting. Inset—Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California and Chancellor of the Institute

Jim Wanted to Work in a Garage

But the Gifted Mechanic Became a Mediocre Lawyer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CAN you beat that!" says an irate father, "James wants to work in a garage! It was all right for him to tinker around building that car out of junk, it kept him out of mischief, but no son of mine shall do that work for a living! He's going to study law, that's what I wanted to do, but hadn't the money; I can afford it now for him and that's what he'll do."

And so a really gifted mechanic becomes a mediocre lawyer. The father wants to see his own thwarted dreams realized in his son, oblivious to the truth that the boy can be only himself successfully. He thinks the only requisite for college is the money to pay for it, when it is doubtful if 50 per cent of individuals are fitted to do work that requires college training, and that the others will find happiness in work of another type entirely. Pride blinds us to the truth that every task when well done has in it the possibility for growth and culture. It is not the field but how deeply it is plowed that counts.

A mother says: "Louise wants to teach. She does have a way with children, and they like her, but it's a hard life, I think. We're going to send her to business school; office work will be easier." And so an excellent teacher is lost in a poor stenographer.

Finding His Special Aptitude

John must be an engineer or Jane must be a musician, parents say, entirely blind to the evidence that neither is suited to do that kind of work. Parental selfishness, fear and pride work havoc with the hopes and dreams of the children.

A child obviously cannot fit into every situation. Change of environment will not change this fact. He is what he is, and it will mean only failure for him and disappointment for all concerned to force him to do more than his powers will allow, or to push him into work he was never meant to do. Furthermore he may have unusual capabilities in some line. Certainly each person has in him the ability to do at least one thing well.

In contrast to the educational system of the past which tried to turn out a set pattern of individual, educators of today realize a child's most precious heritage is his particular aptitude. The progressive school seeks to develop the first and to discover the second, and it can succeed only when the home cooperates intelligently.

Well-Informed Advice

The important thing then is to discover what a child is fitted to do. Then we must be willing to study the fields and see how the child can fit into existing opportunities that will give him scope for his interests.

Of course we parents can have our "own way" if we like. The child is usually uncertain of himself and the way ahead. It is an undiscovered country to him, and the plan for his future is the biggest problem he has yet faced. Being unsure, no matter how he feels drawn toward a particular kind of work, he is the exceptional youth who is strong enough to persist in the face of parental opposition.

But let us help our youngsters to be free to be themselves, and to experiment. Let us give them praise and encouragement, let them know that they have back of them the love and sympathy of understanding parents. They will then be more likely to find their right work, and in so doing will give service to others, find happiness for themselves, and be on the way to attain spiritual growth they can reach in no other way.

Revised Edition

A revised and enlarged edition of "A Student's Text-Book in the History of Education," by Professor Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, will be published by D. Appleton-Century Company on Jan. 1. This edition includes a description of the changes in theory and practice that have been generally adopted in the democratic countries during the past 10 years and an account of the remarkable transformation that has taken place in the dictatorship countries.

The Youth Round Table

A Discussion Group That 'Meets' Every Tuesday

The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of The Christian Science Monitor.

YOU Round Tablers are reflecting a rich variety of interests. Government, social work, world friendship, and hobbies like stamp collecting, hiking or travel. Several of you are discussing how to meet problems brought about by the prevalence of drinking and smoking at social gatherings. Each of you will, I think, meet these individual problems in your own way, according to the circumstances and the situation; but it should help much to know that individually you are not alone in doing so. Although miles apart, you stand together for clean wholesome social life.

Among our Round Table members, there are being added in increasing numbers, "graduates" of the Mail Bag of the Young Folks' Page. Your chairman is mighty glad to see this crowd of internationally minded friends joining up with us. There are letters from several of you, in hand, some perforce, waiting their chance to be printed. And it is with renewed gratitude to the Mail Bags that I find in most of you "graduates" a glorious consciousness of the realities of world friendship.—Chairman.

'Graduate in Law'

Missouri

Dear Chairman:

I have been attracted to this friendly forum for some time and its intense interest has encouraged feeble attempts on my part to "talk things over." I was interested in the letters of Mrs. T. M. of Massachusetts and Mr. R. F. R. of Canada. In these I found the serious trend of thinking that appeals to me mostly in my chosen life work.

By way of biography, I am 21, a graduate in law, and awaiting admittance to the Bar of this State before entering the practice. It has come to me in my various social contacts that the youth of today, for the most part, are seemingly oblivious of the important problems confronting us at the present time. In my State particularly the political question is worthy of a passing comment due to graft and corruption in municipal and state governments. In our last election here in Kansas City, the Youth Movement was inaugurated in an attempt to oust the "machine" in control. Little success was had because of political influence brought to bear on the masses.

In talking with politicians, I learn that a third party is incapable of existing, good only for bringing about reform by a so-called "third party agitation." And yet we realize that heretofore both parties have been infested with corruption. It is possible for a government to be operated rightly just as certainly as we know that wrongful, congested thinking flees in the sunshine of logical, rightful thinking. And so why aren't we doing something about it?

I invite your comments, "youths over 20, married and unmarried," and eagerly await your opinions. I sincerely hope that my application for membership is accepted.

(Mr.) N. S. H.

* * *

'Found the Answer'

Connecticut

Dear Chairman:

For some time I have been a silent member of the Round Table, but should now like to become an active one. In fact, I should feel most ungrateful if I did not tell you how much I enjoy every discussion and how eagerly I await each Tuesday's Monitor. I am especially grateful at this time for the letters which have been sent in recently discussing social smoking and drinking. Whenever I have been at functions where such things were indulged, and perhaps a sense of embarrassment or confusion would try to enter my consciousness, I have always found the answer in some Round Tabler's letter. This alone is worth so much to me.

I am a secretary in a large university, teach a Sunday School class of four-year-olds, enjoy the out-of-doors tremendously, as well as music and the theater, and am interested in current events and world problems. All in all, I find life very full and rich and glorious.

Sometime may I write about an interesting hiking adventure in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, among the Amish and Mennonite people?

(Miss) H. J. N.

* * *

'Interested in the Islands'

Michigan

Dear Editor:

Since the beginning of the Youth Round Table I have read and enjoyed it. I should like very much to become a member of it. Although I have been a member of the Mail Bag for some time, nearly six years in fact, this is my first letter to the Round Table. I should like to express my gratitude for both the Mail Bag and the Round Table.

I saw several letters from members of the Round Table who are married and it has given me courage to write, too. I have been married a little over a year, and am in my early twenties.

At this time I should like to tell of the lovely personal contacts we have made with Mail Bag friends of mine. Before our marriage, on a trip to the World's Fair in Chicago, we had the opportunity of meeting a pen pal of mine. This summer this friend came and spent a week with us here. The itinerary of our wedding trip, which included a four-day stay in Boston, was planned so that we would visit several of these friends. Just recently we had the opportunity of reciprocating our visit with one of them, when she came to Ann Arbor for a football game. To say we were all thrilled would be putting it mildly! We were overjoyed, and so grateful for the opportunity. A short visit to Cleveland this summer brought about the meeting of another pen pal. These experiences were such a great joy to us, and still are when we think of them, that I just couldn't refrain from passing them along to show the good the Monitor has done for us.

I am a teacher in the primary session in Sunday School, and am also in the Monitor circulation work of our church.

My most active hobby right now is making scrapbooks. I have several filled and am starting on another with just Monitor clippings in it, I enjoy this very much and do it whenever I have the time. One of the books has clippings and souvenirs from Mail Bag friends all over, and has proven very interesting to others than just myself. I have also kept all the articles on the Bible by Dr. Gilmore, and have started a book separate of the others. I also enjoy reading, writing, and collecting post cards.

Since reading about the transpacific flight of the China Clipper in the Monitor I have become interested in the Islands and places it has spanned. I would like very much to hear from someone in those places, and also from other parts of the world. I will try my best to write an interesting reply.

I should like to return sometime and enter into the discussions of the Round Table as a member. I have certainly enjoyed them.

The season's greetings to yourself and all members of the Youth Round Table!

(Mrs.) O. P. H.

* * *

'Writing and Music'

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I was reading the Monitor this morning when my eyes strayed to that delightful and interesting column, "Youth Round Table." Miss P. M.'s letter interested me very much, for I had often thought about the "Over 20 Club." Although I have read the Monitor for a good many years, this is my first letter, and I hope that I, too, may become a member of the Youth Round Table.

Our Society is a small one and I have always been the only member of my age, although there are quite a number of youngsters a good deal younger than I at the present time.

I too feel (and I know there are many, many others who feel the same way) as Mr. C. M. R. about smoking and drinking as a pastime, and for that reason I have not been included in many of the social activities of our community. In spite of this I have been able to enjoy myself in other ways and would not change my principles for all the "good times." Friendship should mean a great deal more to one than mere material pleasures.

I also know Starved Rock State Park and have spent many pleasant hours there. I have prepared myself for the teaching profession and had the wonderful experience of teaching for one year in a country school. My hobbies are writing and music.

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who would care to correspond. I am 25 years old.

(Miss) C. L. F.

To those of you who spoke of writing again, I wish to add, "Please do." Write as often as you have anything you would like to share. We can use really interesting letters (if not too long) any time. And do write to one another. Send them in for us to forward. We thrive on it!—Cheerio.

Chairman

Words Versus Wordiness

Third of Ten Articles Running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO SOME of us, probably, the word economy has an unpleasant sound, for we think of the quality it denotes as twin brother to lack. Try thinking of it as freedom from waste, and you will like it better and will see that it may have something to do with your writing as well as with your home and business affairs.

Many whose speech is simple and direct begin to use long words as soon as they take up a pen. If this is your tendency, try practicing economy. If a short word will do the work as well as a long one, use it, and you will find that this frugality will tend gradually to enrich your power of expression, giving it point and force. Now this advice does not mean to outlaw the long words; but it is a safe rule to let the short Anglo-Saxon words predominate, especially when writing of concrete things—things that can be seen and touched. In writing of things of thought, we are likely to need more of the longer, Latin derivatives. Form the habit of noticing the derivation of words when you use the dictionary. In Webster this information is given in brackets before the definition. Knowing the root meaning of a word gives you a hold on it that nothing else can.

Probably Improved

We are wasteful, too, when we use more words than we need to express an idea. If you like surprises, take an article that you have written, say of 700 or 800 words, and cut it to 500. The surprise comes when you note the improvement after the pruning. A good writer is marked as much by what he leaves out as by what he writes. He makes every word do its full work, say what he means it to say, and he wastes no words.

We have been warned so often against the repetition of a word in the same passage that we resort to roundabout ways of referring to a person or thing already mentioned. In his "On the Art of Writing," Quiller-Couch calls this practice the trick of elegant variation. He says, "The Gospel does not . . . fear to repeat a word if the word is good. The Gospel says, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's'—not 'Render unto Caesar the things that appertain to that potentate.'"

This pleasing economy should come as second nature to anyone who has made a close companion of the Bible. The Parable of the Prodigal Son has won the highest praise of the literary critics as the perfect short story. Note its words, most of them—all but three, in fact—of one or two syllables, each packed with meaning and not one that could be dropped without marked loss.

Being Specific

Another rule for guidance in choosing words is this: Use the specific term instead of the generic. For illustration we cannot do better than turn again to the Bible: "Consider the *lilies of the field*, how they grow; they *toil* not, neither do they *spin*: and yet . . . *Solomon* in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." We need only substitute *flowers* for the first italicized phrase, *work* for the two special terms *toil* and *spin*, *a king* for *Solomon*, to appreciate the value of the particular word over the general in force, beauty, and picture-making power. One special term often will do the work of many general; and so we end our little talk on words as we began it, in praise of economy, the oft-maligned.

Next Week: Coherence

A Library Well Used

For Recreation and Study by Men at Reformatory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FARM lad whose formal education ended when he was a freshman in high school told the librarian he wanted some good books on horse breeding and hog raising "so I can do a real job on a farm of my own some day." Another man wrote, "I am taking up tailoring in here and am getting along fine, but I sure would like to get a magazine on styles and fashions in clothes. I'm going to be a tailor on the outside when I get out." Such requests, and hundreds like them, are received by Perrie M. Jones, trained librarian, who supervises the library at the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men as well as those of other state institutions.

A total of 169,557 books and magazines were borrowed from the reformatory library during 1934. With an average population of 1118 men, of which nearly 1000 are regular users of library privileges, the per capita circulation amounted to more than three books per week. But circulation figures are merely a result and not the aim of a program which has made the library a valuable agency in the correctional activities carried on at the reformatory.

Moderately Equipped

Situated in a long room on the upper floor of the new educational unit, the library is equipped with modern steel book stacks, long reading tables, desks and chairs. Gay foreign travel posters brighten the tinted walls of the room. When a young man asks for technical books—because "by such knowledge I will be better equipped to face the handicap of making a legitimate living"—he may be sure of obtaining a goodly supply. Indeed, the technical and reference shelves are well-stocked and form an important part of the non-fiction reading. History, biography, literature, travel, economics and psychology are also well represented among the library's 7440 volumes. And, in addition, there are subscriptions to 34 weekly and monthly periodicals, including trade and technical journals.

Many believe that in an institution such as the reformatory, the predominant reading interests would tend toward the "wilder" gangster stories. Only the better class of detective fiction finds its way to the library shelves and gangster stories are frowned upon. Outdoor adventure and westerns are popular, but outstanding fiction is in constant demand. There are books for all types of readers—for the man with some college credits and a reading background that includes Balzac, Dostoyevski and H. M. Tomlinson who wishes to study law, poetry, and modern applied psychology; for the construction worker with an eight-grade education who wants to study American history; or for the former university student who reads Zola and Thomas Mann and desires to study architecture.

Popular Volumes

The nonfiction shelves accounted for more than 32 per cent of the circulation; 53,606 volumes last year. In three months' time Adamic's "Native's Return" went out 24 times; Russell's "Bare Hands and Stone Walls," 23; Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," 22; Flynn's "God's Gold," Ashford's "A Soldier in Science," and "Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens," each 19 times, Andrews's "Life of Mahatma Gandhi" and Hackett's "Henry the Eighth" were each issued 16 times, while "Sherman, Fighting Prophet" by Lewis, and "Arches of the Years" by Sutherland were withdrawn each 13 times. Overstreet's "Influencing Human Behavior" went out 11 times; Churchill's "Roving Commission," and Darwin's "Descent of Man," each nine. Bridges's "Testament of Beauty" was issued eight times during the same period.

A considerable effort is made to have the library used widely in educational activities, both academic and vocational. Supplementary reading lists have been prepared by a member of the English department of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers College and the Supervisor of Institution Libraries. Shop collections for vocational classes have been selected and placed directly in the shop where they are available for reference use.

A Catalogue For Each Reader

New arrivals at the reformatory are given a reading test as part of their educational examinations. After the papers have been graded, the new arrival is counseled in the use of the library. At this interview a record is made of his reading habits covering his favorite authors, types of books read in the past, types of books and magazines for which he expresses a preference, and the types of nonfiction reading in which he is most interested. This information becomes a part of each individual's educational files and an effort is made to see that his reading is extended into wider fields through periodic checks of his book and magazine selections and by further counseling.

Books are delivered directly to the men's quarters four times a week; fiction on Mondays and Fridays, nonfiction on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Magazines are issued daily. The men are supplied with catalogues in which fiction is listed alphabetically by authors and nonfiction is classified according to the Dewey Decimal system. Books are ordered by listing call-numbers on cards provided for each reader, and may be kept a week, or longer if he wishes to renew the volume. Library "passes" are issued upon request and the library is widely used by students for classroom activities.

The reformatory's library program is emphasized through publication of a weekly column of book notes in the institution's newspaper, The Reformatory Pillar.

The annual summer shipment of new books arrived at the institution recently and the volumes are now being classified and placed on the shelves. To the more than 1000 users of library privileges who spend hours in checking the catalogues for books to be placed on their cards, and who look forward eagerly to each issue day, the news, "a shipment of new books has arrived for the library," is always good news!

This is the second of a set of two articles on the educational work at the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men. The first ran Oct. 19.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Home Forum

On Receiving Letters

DOUBTLESS few of us like writing letters nowadays, but we all love receiving them. Especially when I am away from home does the coming of the postman possess significance for me; but, by an unfortunate incidence, it is precisely when I am away from home that correspondence almost ceases. As it happens, I am absent for many months of the year, and thus the desire to return is pricked by the desire to receive letters. Home and letters appear inseparable; and, when I get none, I am as lonely in crowds as a marooned mariner among monkeys.

There are, of course, letters and letters. Lamb classified many respectable books without which a gentleman's library is not complete as "no-books"; and so I, when I speak of letters, would exclude tradesmen's circulars, political communications, the lucubrations of propagandist organizations, club notices, bankers' receipts or reminders, charity appeals, and even the more entertaining catalogues of my London and Paris booksellers. These help to fill the postbag, whether I am at home or abroad; and, strangely enough, their bulk appears to grow greater when I am away. Perhaps that is merely an optical illusion, due to the lack of real letters. At any rate, they are proportionately heavier, and I gaze with an unenthusiastic eye on the tell-tale envelopes and wrappings. So little interest do they arouse that I often allow them to accumulate for days before taking the plunge into that blue-black sea of uninspired and often inhuman literature.

* * *

THE CATALOGUES AND the printed circulars are readily enough distinguishable from real letters by the stamp, form, the unmistakable effect of the addressograph or whatever the unhappy machine is called. But why is it that instinctively one recognizes the begging letters, the handwritten as well as the typewritten political screeds, and similar mail matter by their external aspect; so that, however discreetly they may masquerade as personal correspondence, one is never for a second deceived? They must be opened, but in advance they are known to be without interest. They are the inconveniences which we must all pay for the advantages of the public post. When I reflect on the number of useless motions I must have made in order to read of the grievances of Poldavia or the superiority of the newest automobile, of the fluctuations of copper and the promise of electricity shares, I am tempted to compile staggering statistics concerning the waste of energy on what I will call this false correspondence. Perhaps it would suffice to write two novels a year, but then somebody might consider that feat an equal waste of energy.

* * *

CERTAINLY I LIKE to know that my dividends have been duly paid into my account, and I suppose it is necessary to learn about floating motors; but these things, which are re-addressed to me with the utmost regularity when I am away from home, do not fill me with the smallest longing to go back. Whereas, the tiniest scrawl from a friend, if it merely tells me of the weather and the latest theatrical hit, not only makes my heart leap up like Wordsworth's when he beheld a rainbow in the sky, but starts going a whole cinematographic performance of memories in my head. Once more I am in my Montparnasse studio with its throngs of writers, artists, and politicians, proving that the art of conversation is not forgotten; once more I am back among the weather-stained roofs, the gray eight-hundred-year-old steeple, the slow-moving but cheerful country folk of my Normandy village. The magic of letters does not lie in their actual contents, but in their evocations. They come from men and women with whom we have recollections in common; they are signs and symbols not only of the writers but of the entire past which we have shared with them, and of the future which we still hope to share with them.

So that the effect of these real letters is twofold. They are a compensation for the drabness, it may be, of the present; and they are an encouraging signal of the best that yet shall be if we do not lose courage. Of course, the present should never be truly drab; there is so much to see, to do, to feel, that wherever we may be should provide ample occupation and entertainment for the most exigent of us. But we cannot but make these comparisons. The city in which we casually find ourselves seems sometimes to be without life, culture, or warmth. It perhaps lacks either the elegance or the simplicity which are the two poles of our habits and predilections. We can make plenty of fleeting acquaintances, who are not without merit; but they can never, we believe, receive the affection that has gone to those others. So deeply engrained are certain scenes, domestic or topographical, that the other day, having occasion to ask for souvenirs of a home I had not visited for nearly forty years, I enumerated the articles which would please me, and indicated their precise place; and I know that I could walk without mistake in the streets and hill-paths of my unrevisited boyhood.

* * *

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS may thus be at once the consolation and the torment of exile.

But they tend to become rare as we wander afield and prolong our absence from our accustomed haunts. It is a pity that it is so. When I am at home, even though I do not advertise my presence, something sets in motion the current of sympathies; and from hosts of friends, in town or country, pour in little notes, invitations, or hints that invitations would be acceptable. There are inquiries about my experiences and my projects. I am tempted to imagine that I am the center of a little world that only lives when I choose to set the mechanism going. Such a diversity of interests, such a plethora of incidents! Nothing seems to have changed, despite a thousand happenings. There is an amiable confusion in a framework of perfect order. That is where I belong; and, though I love to travel to strange climes and to meet strange people, I am indeed a stranger everywhere except in these friendly regions. They vibrate with animation, they glow with color. Do they continue to vibrate and to glow when I am not there? No doubt; but it is hard for me to realize that they can exist without me. I imagine them becoming stiff and stationary, like a toyshop of Hans Andersen when the genius which sat the figures working is withdrawn. And, when it is borne in on me by a message from distant parts that the toy figures are still performing their dainty antics, I am at the same time gladdened and slightly saddened. I want to see them again in action. Nevertheless, it is better to be told they are continuing their capers without me, than not to realize that everything goes on as before. Why, then, does the stream of letters dwindle to a feeble trickle and almost dry up? Is it because I am not there to listen and to laugh, to receive invitations and to give invitations? Is it because I am welcomed and accepted as part of the plot only when I am present, but not particularly missed when I am absent? Were I particularly missed, the plot would be changed, and the plot of friendships and happenings must never really change.

* * *

BESIDES, HOW CAN I expect these others to think of me, and to write letters to me, when I do not, on my sojourns abroad, write letters to them? They are no longer in my ambiance, they are simply regretted and dimly remembered elements of another ambiance; while I am not in their ambiance, which is always complete in itself, containing, whoever comes or goes, exactly the right elements. But the chief reason for my silence is, I suspect, that no one is really interested in letters from abroad, but only in letters from home about things and persons with whom we are intimate.

Still, if only we could realize how appreciated are occasional epistles, by those who are temporarily abstracted from their familiar life, I think we should all become genial gossipers like Madame de Sévigné or Horace Walpole, and put down on paper the trivialities of the day, so that the absentees may share them. When I am told that S. is writing a book on the Renaissance, or that W. has painted a portrait of his wife; or, when I am told that B. has been elected president of our association, I am carried back into certain milieux and feel I am living a little more fully. And, when I am informed that G. has transplanted my hollies, or that M. has built a chicken-house, or that the tiled roof has been repaired, or the car sold, or the dog is sleeping too much, or the Major's son has been promoted to the lieutenancy of the fire brigade, or the neighboring farmer's daughter has got married, I am convinced that life does not consist in politics, whether local or international, but in the writings of S., the paintings of W., the activities of gardeners and of roofmenders, and the marriages of farmers' daughters; and that I am living because I know them and wish them all well.

I would like letters to trail behind me wherever I go as in a jolly game I once played, in which the scent we followed was a track of bits of papers. For letters are the paper trail by which we may find each other.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMAN FROM BRITTANY: *A Painting by Dagnan-Bouveret*

THIS sensitive and beautifully painted portrait, for portrait it is, regardless of title, is one of the very few works by Dagnan-Bouveret that have any lasting artistic value. During the seventy-seven years of his life some of the bitterest battles of art were fought under his very eyes in Paris, and yet they seem to have left no trace upon his work. He was absorbed in the business of painting and felt that a man's best efforts must go into his performance. If dissatisfied with his pictures, we cannot help feeling that he would attribute his failure to technical insufficiency rather than to lack of originality or poverty of invention. He never seems to have realized that his work was without imaginative quality, or that there could be any other point of approach but his own. He was his own severest judge, but he felt that his judgments were absolutely just. A man of the highest ideals of character, and a warm friend, this warmth never seemed to penetrate his paintings if he were working on something which seemed to him important. Only a person of the utmost detachment could fail to be influenced by the work of those about him. He seems to have shut himself into a sort of watertight compartment with his own ideas of art, while the world rushed and whirled by outside.

Most of his pictures are of the story-telling or illustrative variety, very much in vogue in the '70's when as a young and unknown painter he achieved almost instant success. His canvas was called Atalanta, but was classic only in name, and was bought by the state. Today it seems to us more like an historic note on the curious tastes of the times. Twelve years later, in 1886, he painted this little portrait, not more than two or three times larger than its reproduction on this page. It is quiet in color, the skin a rather rosy brown, and the rest of the composition in grays and browns, with no trace of the blue without which no impressionist picture could be painted. Design seems to have concerned him little, but this figure is simply and exquisitely placed. It is so simply done that it seems just to have happened, and perhaps that is the case. It did not seem an important subject, and so the painter was able to forget his concern with fame and lofty standards of performance, and think only of the inherent beauty of his subject, and the direct recording of it on canvas. It is the work of a very remarkable craftsman who has forgotten to be sentimental, thus presenting us with a canvas that has already outlived his much larger and more pretentious works.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Frozen Stream

FED and sustained by some deep covert spring,
The brook slides on, beneath its ice and snow;
Sure in its course, a lovely hidden thing,
Swift as a star-fall in its endless flow.

Cold cannot curb; the chilling frost is vain
To check its eager wildness, or its free
Triumphant force; for nothing can restrain
Its secret changeless impulse toward the sea.

MARGARET ASHMUN

A Corner of Japan in California

THE most interesting place I have seen in Western America is the fishing village at San Pedro—a little corner of Japan transported—with a Slavic town and an Italian colony from the Adriatic coast thrown in—not to say a Norwegian whaling port. . . .

The actual fish harbor was made by inclosing a patch of water with a curving breakwater. On one side are the canneries; on another side the oil tanks and filling stations for the motorboats. Sprinkled thickly over the tiny bay the fish boats lie at anchor.

There are in all approximately three hundred boats of which ninety are Japanese. The others are manned by Slavonians and Italians—both from the borders of the Adriatic Sea . . .

All of these Japanese are of a type not found elsewhere in America—fishermen for generations of inheritance, from the villages on the Inland Sea of Japan. Fishing is in their blood, shy gentle people, too proud to make advances but grateful for friendship. Their hearts are bound up in the public school where only Japanese children attend. Poor as they are, struggling with hardships of the sea for their bare living, they have laid out lovely little miniature gardens and presented them to Los Angeles; also a tennis-court and an outdoor gymnasium. Their homes are barren and poor; but the children are immaculate and well-dressed.

The Japanese mothers have the Fujin-Kae, the Parent-Teacher Association, and the men have the Fukei-Kae, the fathers' version of the same thing. The American teachers are adored. Two or three years ago, the fishermen collected a sum of money and sent one of the teachers on a tour of Japan.

Twice a year the Japanese fish village is en fête—on Girl Day, March 3 and Boy Day, May 5—cherry blossoms and dolls for the girls—fish decorations for Boy Day—paper figures of carp hoisted to the mastheads of flag poles—cloth-made fish in the windows and fluttering from doorways. The carp is a brave fish who fights his way upstream and always goes to the top of waterfalls. Those are the qualities they wish for their sons.

All day long, the shy little Japanese women stand at work-benches, mending torn nets and baiting hundreds of hooks for their husbands. When night comes, the men go aboard the boats and sail away—sometimes on long voyages to Panama or the Galápagos Islands. Electric refrigeration has changed the business of fishing. Each fish boat has a captain and a cook as well as the crew. They receive no wages but work on shares. A certain number of shares are allotted to the ship; other shares to the nets. After that, captain, cook and crew share equally. . . .

As always, wherever Japanese work, they are organized into a Fishermen's Association, directed by an expert with a university education and business acumen. Their pride is that their sons go to American colleges. Their sorrow is that, after graduating, the boys refuse to be fishermen. From "Los Angeles" by Harry Carr. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Famous Literary Partnership

THE great Dumas boom was yet to come. The series of romances which made his name famous throughout the world, and raised him to a pinnacle of popularity in France far exceeding even that won by his sweeping triumphs in the theatre, did not begin until his meeting with Auguste Maquet.

He had wanted to do for France what Scott had done for Scotland. His early historical sketches had pointed the way, but he had been tempted to deviate into what purported to be serious historical studies. With *Acté* (1839), a novel of the time of Nero, Dumas showed himself reaching towards true historical romance, and, in partnership with Maquet, he achieved the form for which his genius was best adapted. . . .

He could never have written *Le Chevalier d'Harmental* himself. He lacked the industry to dig out the facts, and he could not be bothered to weigh up the evidence. But he enjoyed writing dialogue, and he could develop dramatic scenes from the merest suggestion. He encouraged Maquet to bring him further stories, and, using Maquet's efforts as synopses, Dumas entered upon his greatest work. The partnership between the two is the most famous in literary history, and has been the subject of many pens. Maquet had been a schoolmaster, but had turned to literature and engaged in all kinds of hack-work under the name of MacKeat. He had an excellent knowledge of history, but, what was more important, he had the disposition of a student. He could recognise good dramatic material and he had some talent as a writer. His was not a great talent, and the books which he published under his own name are tame and colourless compared with the masterpieces of romance which Dumas signed and in which Maquet collaborated. They cry out for the hand of Dumas to infuse life into them. Maquet was the clever assistant, while Dumas was the master who made the mediocre into the great. . . .

The first great work of the partnership was *Les Trois Mousquetaires*, which appeared in 1844. Maquet had written the outline from the information in the *Memoires de M. d'Artagnan*, by Courtilz de Sandray. Athos, Porthos, and Aramis were there, and Dumas realised the great opportunity that was presented to him. He was himself a swashbuckler, and he understood swashbucklers. He revelled in the colourful scenes, the fighting, the romantic adventures, the mysterious plotting, the thrill of contact with great affairs. He wept over the misfortunes of his characters and he chuckled at their witty exchanges and at their schoolboyish tricks. The Musketeers lived to him, and he has made them live to millions of readers.

It was the day of the feuilleton and *Les Trois Mousquetaires* was admirably adapted for serial treatment. It was riotously received on its publication in the Journal des Débats, and, when it appeared in book form, the booksellers were besieged for copies. Translations were made into every European language, and the success of the book in countries other than France was phenomenal. Dumas and Maquet followed it with the second of the two books which have kept the name of Dumas famous throughout the world.

It was only a few months later that *Le Comte de Monte Cristo* started to run as a serial. Dumas had never been very punctilious in the way he treated historical facts, but a certain restraint had been imposed on him by them. In *Le Comte de Monte Cristo*, however, he could give his imagination full rein.—G. R. PEARCE, in "Dumas Père." (London: Duckworth.)

House by the Sea

ALL day long
The sea knocks impatiently
At our door,
And at night
Complains outside our windows,
Muttering strange threats.
But at seven in the morning
The gray waves wait
At the end of the dunes
With scarcely a word to say;
As quiet as old women
Dreaming in the sun,
They sit with their white feet under them
And their cool hands
Folded in their laps.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Melody in the Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUSIC has been called the universal language. More accurately, the dictionary defines it in part as "melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art." But whatever its definition, music in one form or another is a frequent accompaniment to many of our affairs and undertakings. How important, then, that it be of the right kind!

Centuries ago the youth David interpreted spiritual music of the highest order. He played before the melancholy king, and by so doing assuaged the latter's distemper, lifting the veil of gloom from his thought. But more than the tones and notes issuing from the strings his fingers plucked was needed to consummate this healing. Primarily, it was David's fundamental love of God, harmonious Mind, that went forth from his consciousness in strains of joy to replace the dissonance to which Saul had been listening.

In the fuller definition of that word Jesus was the greatest musician of all time, for wherever he walked, wherever he taught, harmony was the inevitable consequence of his words and the healing echo of his footsteps. He used no instrument to help him restore rectitude and symmetry to the bowed back, elasticity to the lamed feet, measureless meters of light to the one born blind. With other than the outer ear he listened; and inspired, he caught and rendered angelic symphonies whose theme is man's coexistence with God.

Mary Baker Eddy was the greatest exponent of true harmony our age has known. Through fidelity to that inner spiritual listening, she heard the voice of Christ, Truth, comprehended its message, and so interpreted the Scriptures that all may read, study, and understand the harmonious relationship between God and man. She recorded her discovery in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in her other writings. As the student of music must study counterpoint before he attains skill in musical composition, so the beginner in Christian Science must learn the fundamental laws of spiritual harmony, as presented in these volumes and in the Bible, before he can become proficient in its demonstration.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy wrote (p. 11): "I want not only quality, quantity, and variation in tone, but the unction of Love. Music is divine. Mind, not matter, makes music; and if the divine tone be lacking, the human tone has no melody for me."

In Revelation we read (14:2, 3), "And I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps: and they sung as it were a new song . . . and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth." Christian Science is that new-old song. The price fixed on learning it is willingness to be redeemed from the earth, willingness to tune thought to the truth that God is Spirit and God is All, that God is Love and there is no hate, that God is Life, with no shadow of death or diminishing power, and that man is His complete expression. This song was heard when the morning stars sang together; it is again heard whenever present-day individuals catch the courageous refrain of the perfection of God and man and the universe, and shout for joy.

The beat of the march may be distorted to the martial measures which inflame and lead to war and destruction, or it may be glorified to the uplifting concept of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Many a night watch has been transformed to the radiance of day by the singing of a well-loved hymn. But there must be more than mere lip service. Establishing true melody in the heart, flooding his consciousness with gratitude and thanksgiving, the seeker will learn the bliss of giving in fullest measure, and great spiritual exaltation will follow.

We need more sweet singers of Israel today to replace with ineffable harmony national as well as individual dissonance. Can one bearing witness to Truth and its heavenly overtones hear the clamor of greed and hate and revenge? Can thought borne on upward waves of concord and brotherly love descend to the waste levels of discord and barbaric cruelty? Such a procedure would be as impossible as halting the spheres in their rhythmic courses. Then, the stressed accents of compassion, peace, and unity need to become louder, more universal in range. At this hour let the full diapason of right and harmonious thinking go forth into universal consciousness until it girdles the globe, and all voices and hearts unite to swell the chorus. Mrs. Eddy writes (Message for 1902, p. 9): "Loving chords set discords in harmony. Every condition implied by the great Master, every promise fulfilled, was loving and spiritual, urging a state of consciousness that leaves the minor tones of so-called material life and abides in Christlikeness."

The Purple Hills of Tuscany

FROM any one of the windows of my house I can look over an expanse of country difficult to rival for variety. On one side is a view of purple hills, where heather grows, which reminds me of many a north-country scene in my native land; on another, the fertile Pisan plain melts into the sea, and on clear nights the powerful light at the entrance to the Gulf of Spezia, some eighty miles away, flashes at intervals out of the darkness. The Duomo and leaning Campanile of Pisa, a dozen miles away as the crow flies, gleam white in the sunshine, while behind them rise bold, jagged peaks of the Apuan Alps, better known as the Carrara Mountains. On another side again rises Monte Nero, behind which lies Leghorn, while away to the northward stretch the blue distances of the Val d'Arno Inferiore, dotted with the towns of Pontedera, Santa Croce, Montopoli, and a score of others, and backed by the snowy crests of the Appenines. In the fields and valleys immediately below me are vineyards and olive groves about which the great white oxen are perpetually moving with their slow, measured tread, while all through the warm spring nights the fireflies dance among the patches of corn, and the nightingales sing from every bank and thicket. It is a pastoral country, full of a quiet and poetic beauty all its own. An occasional faint and far-off whistle from the railway ten miles away in the plain is the only sound which speaks of progress and conjures up visions of cities—and sometimes in the spring and summer months the hoot of a motor horn. In the fields and vineyards the peasants sing stornelli all day long.—From "My Italian Year," by RICHARD BAGOT.

Winter's Morning

THE sea was like a web of taut gray silk over which the waves washed dark shadows. Their mounting and falling seemed scarcely to disturb the smooth water. They ran in even ripples of darkness towards the shore. The sky was a wide gray arc, unbroken by any cloud in that cold dim space of the dawn. It was all shadowy and nebulous, with the sea and the sky and the land held in the frozen sleep of winter.

Suddenly, over the rim of the world, beyond the great barrier of the water, sliding gently between the horizon and the sky, there appeared a wafer of gold. The mist thinned and dissolved into the even opacity of the morning. The waves, relieved of their burden of shadows, raced in clearly-formed battalions towards the shore. The cliffs began to shoulder off their somnolence and to rear their heads proudly towards the dawn. And all because a frosty sun had crept, seemingly, an inch or two over the horizon.

In that slow process of sunrise, there was never a shaft of light or a ray of warmth to pierce the sky. As the shaving of gold broadened, it became less and less gold until a round red sun climbed fully from the sea's rim to the sky, where it hung, like a dully gleaming coin, against the heavy curtain of the morning.

Not a gleam of light lay on the water. Not a rosy finger of sunlight traced a path across the gray waves, but where the cliffs curved outwards, in a forceful arm of protest against the advancing sea, the chalk of the cliff-face began to gleam. Some unseen ray of sunlight, lost between that scarlet sun and the gray sky it traversed, had found the whiteness of the shore. It was a silver ribbon of brightness, raised like a banner to herald the dispersal, still many hours ahead, of the last defenses of the morning.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Gains of 1 to 3 Points Plentiful in Year's Last Stock Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Oil and Aircraft Issues Still Lead In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Selective demand, concentrated largely in the aircrafts, oils and specialties, today spread New Year's cheer over the stock market.

Gains of 1 to around 3 points were plentiful among the favorites and the activity was much more pronounced than in Monday's session.

The list was not without its periods of profit taking, but these were overcome without especially unsettling effect.

Douglas Aircraft was a fast mover, getting up about 4 points. Wright Aeronautical, a 10-share trading issue, advanced 5. Others on the up side include United Aircraft, Boeing, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Seaboard Oil, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Evans Products and Omnibus Corporation.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Expect Steel Pickup

Recovery proponents studied incomplete business figures for 1935 with considerable satisfaction.

The sharp expansion in the automobile industry during the year was stressed in the statement of Alfred Reeves, vice-president and general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, in which he estimated motor makers in 12 months had produced cars and trucks to the wholesale value of $2,186,400,000.

In line with the various silver discussions, it was noted that production of the white metal in the United States in November amounted to 3,814,000 ounces against 4,008,000 in October. World output for 10 months was placed at 166,361,000 ounces compared with 150,339,000 in the comparable 1934 period.

Expectations of a pickup in steel production after the first of the year were voiced by trade reviews. Iron Age said that while holiday influences were still dominant, some improvement was being shown in the output of finished steel.

With the outflow of French gold apparently stemmed, at least for the moment, the Bank of France announced a reduction in its discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The franc was unchanged at 6.61½ cents at the start of foreign exchange dealings, Sterling was off ⅛ of a cent at $4.93.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market moved through the final session of the year with a general show of firmness.

Although buying activities were selective, most of the established favorites in the corporate list in which there were early dealings, worked to fractionally better levels.

Rail bonds of secondary ratings again showed a fairly uniform advance in response to the encouraging revenue gains reflected by carrier statements issued during the last few days.

Loans of Erie, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Baltimore had buyers at gains ranging up to a point. Moderately higher prices were also paid for American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, and issues of Goodyear, International, Telephone, North American, Postal Telegraph, Shell Union Oil, Texas Corp., United Drug and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The U. S. Government list was empty of feature during the first half of the session. Small transactions, confined to Treasury 2¾s and 3s, Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¾, brought virtually no change in values.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; aircrafts and specialties in demand.

Bonds: Firm; rail and utility issues rally.

Curb: Higher; mining shares and specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Irregular; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Higher; firmer spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; big export buying.

Corn: Firm; better shipping demand.

Cattle: Firm to 25 higher.

Hogs: 10-25 lower; top $9.75.

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange finished the year today with a confident and firm tone. Activity was fair despite tomorrow's holiday, and general gains in gilt-edged securities were prominent. The closing tone was firm.

Paris—The lowering of the Bank of France's discount rate and the brighter outlook in regard to governmental stability sent all prices higher on the Bourse in its last session for the year. Rentes, bank, coal, chemical, and metal shares were strong with international issues advancing on better Wall Street advices. The closing was steady.

Boston Stocks

December 31, 1935

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneu	2	2	2	..
..	Big Sent	98	98	98	..
8.75	Bos & Alb	117	117	117	117
8.00	Bos Elev	65	64½	65	64½
..	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6
..	Econ Groc	20½	19½	20½	18½
15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	3½	3½	3½	3¼
4.50	Eas Gas & Fuppr pf	60	59	60	58
6.50	Eas G & F pr pf	60	59	60	58½
..	Fast Mass R pf	34	34	34	34¾
..	Eastern S S	8½	8½	7⅞	8½
2.00	Edison Elec	157	155	155	157
62½a	Employer's Group	23	23	22	22
..	Helvetia	60	50	60	..
..	Mergenthaler	38	38	38	37⅝
3.00	N E Tel & Tel	120	120	120	118
..	No Butte	33c	33	33	33c
1.00	Old Colony RR	42	40	42	40
..	Pocahontas	24	23½	23½	22⅞
.40	Shawmut Assn	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
..	Sulliv Mach	16	16	16	16
4.00	Torrington	92	90	92	90
..	Utah Apex	80	80	80	..
..	Utah M & T	85	85	85	44c
6.50a	United Shoe M	85½	84¾	85½	84¾

x-ex-dividend. tex-rights. a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—sold in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 31	Last Dec. 30
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	46½	46½	46½	..
74¾	51	2f	Acme Steel	69	69	69	..
11⅞	4¼	.10	Adams Express	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35¼	34¼	34½	..
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	22¾
18⅞	4½	..	Advance Rumely	20⅜	19¼	19⅝	19¼
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7½
173	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	169	167	169	166⅜
..	..	..	Airway Elec App	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
20⅛	13¼	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	27	26	27	25
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
14⅜	3⅝	..	Al pf ww xxx (h)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11
14⅜	1¾	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	..
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	11½	10⅞	11½	10¾
20⅛	21	1	Allegh Steel	32	29⅝	31½	29¾
29	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	27¼	24⅝	27⅛	24¾
173	125	6	Allied Chem	157⅜	155½	157⅜	154
9	3⅜	..	Allied Stores	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	7¼
37⅞	13	..	Allis Chalmers	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	37¾
22⅜	14	1f	Alpha Port Cem	20½	20½	20½	21
75½	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72	71⅞	72	71½
4½	2¼	..	Amal Leather	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
80	48½	2	Amerada	70½	70	70¾	70¾
57⅜	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	52	51½	51⅝	51
47⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43	42	43	42½
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	65	65	65	65
18⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	19¼	18⅛	19¼	18⅛
41⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	42½	41	42¼	41
132	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	136½	136½	136½	125¾
149⅝	110	4f	Am Can	136	135	135	136¼
32⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	33⅞	31⅞	33⅞	31¾
64⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	62½	65	60¾
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	33½	32⅜	33	32¾
8⅝	2¾	..	Am Colotype	9¼	8	9¼	8⅞
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅝	28⅝	29½	29
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7¼	7	7	7⅛
42	14	..	Am &ForPow pf	30½	29	29	29¾
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	26	26	26	26
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12⅞	12¾	12½	12⅞
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	39	38¾	38⅞	39
38⅛	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	37	36½	36⅞	36
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	3	2¾
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10¼
27⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	26	25⅜	26	25½
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	72¾	71	72⅜	72½
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11½
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	30½	30	30½	29½
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Ly	29¾	29¼	29½	29¾
9⅝	1⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
41½	8⅜	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39	38¾	38⅝	38⅜
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝
24⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31½	30⅝	31	30¾
92⅝	66	5	Am Safety Razor	91	91	91	90¾
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	20¾	20¼	20½	20¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	25⅛	24½	25⅛	24½
64⅝	31⅝	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	60⅞	60	60⅞	60⅜
117¼	101⅝	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	106	104½	106	105
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	97½	97½	97½	96½
107	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	101¼	100	100¼	100
..	..	..	Am Steel Fdries	24⅝	24¼	24½	24½
43	33	2	Am Stores	33	33	33	32½
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	54⅜	53¾	54	53¾
130	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	130	129⅜	130	126
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	155⅞	154¾	155½	155
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8⅜	8	8	8¼
38½	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	32¼	30½	30¾	31¾
27⅛	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	24	23⅛	24	23¼
22¼	7½	1	Am Wat W & E	22¾	22	22¼	22¼
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	92½	92½	92½	92
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9¼
68⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63⅜	62	62	63¼
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
57	33	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	37
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16	15½	15½	15½
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
12⅜	2½	..	Andes Copper	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12
52	38	1f	Archer Daniels	44¾	43¾	44¾	42¼
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5
9⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	8¼	7⅞	8	8
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8½	8½	8½	..
50¾	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	50¾	49½	49½	50½
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅝
44	29¾	.80	Asso Oil	44	44	44	..
59¾	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	60	58⅜	59¾	58½
92⅜	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	92	91½	92	91½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	30¾	29½	30½	29⅝
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27¼
48½	32⅜	2	Atlas Powder	48½	48½	48½	..
19½	7	..	Atlas Tack	19	18½	19	19
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43¾	42½	42½	43½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅜
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	38½	36¾	38½	36⅞
18	7⅞	N	Balt & Ohio	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅜
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
110½	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	42	42	42	41¼
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	14	14	14	13½
92¼	37½	1f	Baruk Cig	66¾	64¾	66	64½
14¾	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
20⅝	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	17⅞
108⅝	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	197	197	197	..
95	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	89	88¾	89	88½
14¾	11⅛	1b	Belding Hem	13⅛	13	13	13¼
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	23⅝	23	23½	22⅞
22¾	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅞	21	21⅞	21⅝
57½	34	2	Best & Co	50¼	50¼	50¼	49¾
51⅝	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	52	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝
121½	65¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	121½	121	121½	121
27½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	24¼	23¾	24¼	24¼
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	16	15¼	15⅞	15¾
20	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	22½	19½	22¼	19½
39⅞	34⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¼
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	93¼	93	93¼	93
47¾	38¾	2f	Bon Ami B	39¾	39¾	39¾	38
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26⅝	25½	26⅛	25¾
68½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	70½	70	70	69½
8⅝	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
2⅝	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	54	53½	54	53½
17⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	15½
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
41¾	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	42	42	42	41¾
46¾	36½	3*	Brooklyn Man T	41	40¼	40¼	38⅞
5½	1⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
38	14	3½	Brooklyn Q pf	34	34	34	..
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	54¼	54	54¼	54
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	63¼	62	63¼	..
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
8⅝	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8½
17⅜	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¾	16⅝	17¼	16¾
97	62¾	3g	Bucyrus E pf	100	100	100	..
3	1	..	Budd Mfg rts	2	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9¼	9	9	9
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	93¼	93	93¼	..
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	24⅜	23	24¼	22⅝
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
2¾	¼	..	Burns Gros A (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1	¾	1	1
28	13¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	25¾	25¼	25¾	25½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8	8	8	7½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	..
3½	1⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
2	1⅛	..	Butterick (h)	1¾	..	..	1
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	20¾	18½	19¾	18⅝
66	32	..	Byers pf	64⅞	61½	64⅞	60½
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34	33⅜	34	34¼
1⅝	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
33¾	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	32¼	31⅞	32¼	31¾
17⅜	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	17⅝	17	17	17⅛
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11¼	11	11¼	11
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	40	40	40	39½
14	4¾	..	Capital Admin	13	13	13	..
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
8⅛	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7¼
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	98	96	98	96
126½	32¾	4	Case Thresh pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	117
60	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	57⅝	7	57⅜	57
35⅜	10½	..	Celanese Corp	30½	29	29	29¾
21¾	15⅛	..	Celotex Co N	20¼	19⅜	20¼	18¾
58	58	..	Celotex Co pf N	58	58	58	..
25⅛	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25½	25½	25½	25½
62½	3¾	..	Central RR of NJ	47¼	46¾	47	..
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅛
65¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	54¼	53¾	54	53
14¾	6	..	Certain-Teed	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	14⅜
87	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	88¼	88	88	86½
20¼	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	21	19½	21	19
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	59¼	58¼	58⅞	58¼
53½	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	51	50½	51	50½
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
35	15⅜	1f	Chi Mall Order	31	30¾	30¾	31
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	3½	2⅝	3	2½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Nwestern (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	20⅝	20	20¼	20¼
54⅜	26	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54½	54	54½	54⅜
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4	4⅛	4
18¼	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	19¾	18⅞	19¾	..
31⅝	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29	29½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	7¾	7	7¼	7
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	93¾	91¾	92½	92⅝
24⅝	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15	14¼	15	14
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	74	73⅞	74	71
..	6½	3¼	City Stores	5	5	5	5
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	26	25¾	26	25⅞
48½	27⅝	1f	Clec Gr Br Co	46	45¾	45¾	45½
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	55	53¾	54¾	53½
93	72½	2f	Coca Cola	89	88½	88½	88½
21	15⅞	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	20½	19⅞	20	20
50	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	49¼	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
5½	1	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜
29½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	22	25½	28⅞	25
22½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	21½	20¼	21½	19¾
21	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	19½	18⅞	19½	18
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	13¾
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	90½	89½	90½	89¾
49⅞	40	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	43½	43¼	43½	42½
101¼	67	4f	Columbian vtc N	96½	94½	96½	..
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	46½	46	46½	45½
72	56¼	3f	Comm Inv Tr	59½	58½	59½	58⅞
105	97⅞	4½	Comm I Tr 6½%	99½	99	99¼	99
71	29¼	3	Comwith & S 6pf	70¾	70	70	70½
23⅞	16½	.60f	Consol Solvents	21⅞	21	21¾	20⅞
3	1	..	Consmith & So	3	2¾	3	2⅞
71	44¼	2½g	Consol Cigar	51	49½	49¾	49¾
3.00	N E Tel & Tel	120	120	120	118	..	..
7.00	Old Colony RR	42	40	42	40	..	..
..	Pocahontas	24	23½	23½	22⅞	..	..
.40	Shawmut Assn	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	..	..
..	Sulliv Mach	16	16	16	16	..	..
4.00	Torrington	92	90	90	92	..	..
..	Utah Apex	80	80	80	80	..	..
..	Utah M & T	85	85	85	44c	..	..
6.50a	United Shoe M	85½	84¾	85½	84¾	..	..
48	32½	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7¼	..	..
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	98	96	98	96	..	..
126½	32¾	4	Case Thresh pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	117	..	..
60	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	57⅝	7	57⅜	57	..	..
35⅜	10½	..	Celanese Corp	30½	29	29	29¾	..	..
21¾	15⅛	..	Celotex Co N	20¼	19⅜	20¼	18¾	..	..
58	58	..	Celotex Co pf N	58	58	58	..	..	..
25⅛	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25½	25½	25½	25½	..	..
62½	3¾	..	Central RR of NJ	47¼	46¾	47	..	..	..
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅛	..	..
65¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	54¼	53¾	54	53	..	..
14¾	6	..	Certain-Teed	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	14⅜	..	..
87	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	88¼	88	88	86½	..	..
20¼	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	21	19½	21	19	..	..
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	59¼	58¼	58⅞	58¼	..	..
53½	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	51	50½	51	50½	..	..
2¼	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	..	..
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	..	..
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4⅜	4	4⅜	4	..	..
35	15⅜	1f	Chi Mall Order	31	30¾	30¾	31	..	..
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½	..	..
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	3½	2⅝	3	2½	..	..
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Nwestern (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾	..	..
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼	..	..
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	20⅝	20	20¼	20¼	..	..
54⅜	26	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54½	54	54½	54⅜	..	..
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	..	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	..	..
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4	4⅛	4	..	..
18¼	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	19¾	18⅞	19¾	..	..	..
31⅝	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29	29½	..	..
9	3½	..	Childs Company	7¾	7	7¼	7	..	..
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	93¾	91¾	92½	92⅝	..	..
24⅝	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15	14¼	15	14	..	..
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	74	73⅞	74	71	..	..
..	6½	3¼	City Stores	5	5	5	5	..	..
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	26	25¾	26	25⅞	..	..

Business and Industry

Proof of Basic Recovery Seen in Broad 1935 Business Rise

Commerce and Finance

Auto Trade Seen Giving Recovery Biggest Impetus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The United States automotive industry produced an estimated 4,150,000 motor vehicles this year and thereby became the outstanding contributor to general business recovery, according to a report by Alfred Reeves, vice-president and general manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, today.

Mr. Reeves quotes statistics to show that the industry collectively was the largest single purchaser of the country's raw materials. Besides absorbing 23 per cent of the iron and steel output in the United States for the year, buying by automobile manufacturers, he says, accounted for 75 per cent of the rubber consumption, 77 per cent of the plate-glass production, 39 per cent of the lead consumption, 33 per cent of the nickel, 22 per cent of the copper, 16 per cent of the aluminum, 15 per cent of the zinc and 20 per cent of the tin output.

Creator of Big Markets

"The manufacture of 50,000,000 automobile tires during the year afforded a market for 885,000,000 pounds of crude rubber and 210,000,000 pounds of cotton fabric," he continues. "In addition, 16,150,000,000 gallons of gasoline, with a total retail price, including taxes, of $3,260,000,000, and 485,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil was consumed in keeping the nation's 26,000,000 cars and trucks operating during the year."

Mr. Reeves stresses the increased demand for motor vehicles following the National Automobile Show this year.

"The initial effects of the industry's new fall model announcement plan under which the 1936 lines were introduced at shows two months ago," he says, "are evidenced by the year's production figures of 4,150,000 cars and trucks. Before the shows, when the success of the industry's departure from its traditional policy of introducing new models after the first of the year was problematical, experts were estimating that the year's output would be only 3,800,000 units. The business which has resulted in the last two months has made possible the increased figure."

Mr. Reeves places the number of passengers vehicles produced during the year at 3,400,000 and the commercial vehicles at 750,000. Together they had a wholesale value of $2,186,400,000, he says, adding that the production of parts, tires and accessories for replacement purposes and service equipment increased the total wholesale value of the industry's output for 1935 to $2,999,500,000.

Record for Business Autos

"During the year, the number of commercial vehicles operating in the United States reached an all-time high of 3,550,000 units," he continues, "while passenger car registrations rose to 22,450,000 units, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 vehicles. With a total registration of 26,000,000 vehicles, the United States has 71 per cent of all the cars and trucks in the world."

Other statistics offered by Mr. Reeves are to the effect that (1) 48,000,000 communities in the United States are completely dependent on the highways for transportation; (2) farmers own 5,035,000 motor vehicles, of which 900,385 are trucks, the remainder being passenger cars; (3) car owners paid in special motor vehicle taxes during 1935 a total of $1,288,000,000, or 13 per cent of all the taxes collected; (4) the railroads handled 3,422,000 carloads of automotive freight during the year; (5) 13.6 per cent of the industry's total output was sold in markets outside the United States; (6) motorists' gasoline requirements were served by 320,000 retail gasoline outlets, and (7) there were 39,400 motorcar and motortruck dealers and 98,169 repair shops in business during the year.

The foreign trade of the American motor industry for the year was placed by Mr. Reeves at $239,000,000. This represented the price of 565,000 motor vehicles and was a 32 per cent increase over 1934.

Economic Progress in 1935

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Striking economic progress during 1935 is disclosed by analysts in totaling the performance of outstanding basic industries.

A random stock-taking on the last day of the year follows, showing estimates by various authorities for the last year compared with 1934 and the previous year which exceeded 1935:

Activity	1935 (Est.)	1934	"Best Since"
New York Stock Exchange Transactions	380,502,000	325,771,000	1933
Average Stock Price (Associated Press)	$54.19 (Dec. 30)	$40.49 (Dec. 31)	1931
Shoe Production (pairs)	370,000,000	357,000,000	Highest
Copper Consumption (tons)	500,000	417,000	1931
Automobile Production	3,902,300	3,869,900	1929
World consumption		(1933-34)	
United States Cotton (bales)	11,306,000	13,706,000	
Wool Consumption (pounds) (grease weight equiv.)	705,000,000	383,500,000	Highest Recorded
Carloadings	31,450,000	30,847,000	1931
Crude Oil Production	993,300,000	908,065,000	1929
Electric Power Production	93,000,000,000	84,930,882,000	Highest
Steel Ingot Output (ton)	34,000,000	25,000,000	1930
Scrap Steel Price (composite)	$13.33 (Dec. 25)	$11.58 (Dec. 26)	1930

Bank of France Lowers Discount Rate to 5 P. C.

PARIS, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate today from 6 to 5 per cent.

Premier Pierre Laval's Chamber of Deputies triumphs and the end of the long series of French gold losses caused the bank to cut the discount rate.

At the same time the rate of advances on securities was lowered from 7 to 6 per cent.

The rate of advances on gold bars was left unchanged at 7 per cent and 30-day advances at 6 per cent as a precaution against a renewed flight of gold.

Laval's victory over parliamentary obstacles on Italo-Ethiopian policy, semi-military leagues and his stand against devaluation which assured voting on a balanced 1936 budget before Jan. 1 were regarded in financial quarters as responsible for the bank's action.

The danger of the franc slipping because of the Cabinet crisis and budget uncertainty was considered averted, at least for the time being.

At the same time a year-end inventory of France's financial status showed losses in almost all major indices.

At the end of 1934 the discount rate was 2½ per cent and the Bank of France had 82,000,000,000 francs gold (about $5,700,000,000) as compared with 66,000,000,000 francs (around $4,600,000,000) today.

November Railroad Income Up 56 P. C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Net operating income of the first 75 railroads reporting for November was 56.4 per cent higher than the same month a year ago. The total was $53,271,743 against $34,055,484.

Gross income for the same period advanced 16.4 per cent; from $252,626,089 to $294,021,199.

The quickening tempo of industrial activity this year is evident in the 11-month net operating income reported by these roads. The most substantial gains are noted for the so-called industrial carriers such as New Haven, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Great Northern.

In contrast, the agricultural roads as a group showed the largest losses in net operating income.

For 11 months, however, a 2.7 per cent increase in net operating income resulted from a 4.3 per cent rise in gross earnings. Net operating income totaled $437,110,815 this year, against $425,768,950. Gross income was $3,068,654,518 compared with $2,942,315,056 in 1934.

SEC Acts to Bar 36 Dealers From Security Business

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Securities Commission has virtually barred from their business 36 brokers and dealers who it alleges are unfit to sell or buy securities for the American public.

The commission revealed its action in announcing the registration of 5088 brokers and dealers, first move to regulate the over-the-counter markets, which do a business greater by billions than all regular stock exchanges.

Thirty-six of those who applied for registration either were denied it, or withdrew their requests while under commission investigation. They are, in effect, foreclosed from the security business if they use the mails or otherwise engage in interstate commerce—as Chairman James M. Landis said most of them do. No names were announced.

Other brokers and dealers, he said at a press conference announcing the program, will come under the program as the commission makes further inquiry.

The chairman said, however, that this initial registration constituted mostly a "census" of the business and the public should not assume all registered brokers and dealers are "reputable."

Mr. Landis said yesterday's action was only the first of a series designed to cleave the line between "reputable and disreputable" brokers and dealers.

Sugar Quota Is Set At 4,624,088 Tons For Off-Shore Areas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Estimating sugar consumption requirements for the United States in 1936 at 6,434,088 short tons, Secretary Wallace has apportioned 4,624,088 short tons in import quotas for off-shore areas.

The consumption requirement for 1936 compared with a total of approximately 6,540,000 tons distributed by the trade in 1935 and 6,331,583 tons in 1934.

The Secretary, under the Jones-Costigan Act, may revise the estimates of sugar consumption during the year in accordance with changes in sugar requirements.

The act fixed a basic quota for sugar produced in the United States at 1,500,000 short tons for beet sugar and 260,000 tons for cane sugar.

Cuba received the largest 1936 quota, 1,852,575 tons, compared to 1,822,596 tons this year. Total off-shore import quotas for 1935 were 4,549,260 tons.

Mexico and U. S. Confer on Silver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau and Eduardo Suarez, Mexican finance minister, conferred today on silver—metal of major interest to both the United States and its southern neighbor.

Senor Suarez arrived at the Treasury early. He was accompanied by Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican ambassador, Edward Reed, chief of the state department's Mexican division, and Frederick Livesey, assistant economic adviser to Secretary Hull.

Neither American nor Mexican authorities would disclose what specific aspects of the silver question were under discussion.

Mexico is a leading world producer of the white metal with a yearly output exceeding 70,000,000 ounces.

Secretary Morgenthau has said the American Government, under the Silver Purchase Act, has been buying virtually all of Mexico's output of new silver.

The conference follows the slump in the world price of the metal from around 65 cents an ounce to below 50 cents as a result of withdrawal of Treasury buying in the London market.

Members of the congressional silver bloc who have been invited by Mr. Morgenthau to meet Senor Suarez tomorrow understood the conference to deal with the effects of United States buying on Mexico's monetary situation.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 136

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 30, 1935, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
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Trade in Cotton Cloth Is Quiet But Prices Hold

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 31—The failure of the past week in primary cotton goods markets was the absence of second-hand selling which usually comprises most of the gray goods activity in the final week of the year. There was practically none of it in evidence this year, but instead there were frequent inquiries for quick delivery merchandise in various constructions, and price premiums were freely offered without bringing out many offerings of goods.

The week has seen but very little general market activity and in that respect it has resembled the two preceding weeks, but prices have held very firm in spite of the lack of volume demand.

Few Inventory Losses

The result is that very few buyers with goods on hand are facing any inventory losses. In fact, most of the goods now in hand were bought at levels somewhat lower than are now quoted for similar goods, so that buyers and distributors, with a book profit in their inventory, are in no mood to close it out at a sacrifice. On the contrary, many of them are disposed to add further to their supply of seasonable yardage on the expectation of increased business in the spring and summer season immediately ahead.

Most mills sold ahead so freely during October and November that they find their output almost completely tied up through January and February, and they are not disposed to accept further forward business except at attractive price levels.

It is freely admitted in the dry goods trade that many retailers prepared inadequately for the holiday buying and were cleaned out of desirable merchandise long before the holiday buying rush was over.

Some stores were said to have lost as much as 25 per cent of the holiday business they might otherwise have done and very few of the retail outlets can be found, it is reported, who are carrying over any considerable stocks of unsold merchandise.

Mills Await Volume

Mill men are fully aware of this condition, and with a large back log of unfilled orders on their books they are sitting tight, holding price quotations firm and unchanged, and waiting for buying volume to develop sufficiently to withstand the price advances which are commonly expected to occur.

Combed lawns proved practically the only class of goods to show any evidence of price weakness this week, and these instances were comparatively limited in scope and were not generally followed.

Carded piques were moving and also some of the combed variety but prices held unchanged from the previous weeks.

Standard print cloths were not very active and prices held firm on a basis of 8⅝ cents for 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, and 7½ cents for 4.75 yard 68x72s and 6⅜ to 6½ cents for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s.

Royal Bank (Canada) Deposits Take Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 31—Assets of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ended Nov. 30 total $800,919,000, an increase of over $42,000,000. Deposits gain of $51,000,000 was greater than the remarkable increase shown in the previous year. Deposits now stand at $688,366,512.

Investments in dominion and provincial securities show an increase of $61,716,525, which is in line with recent trends in banking, not only in Canada but in the United States and Great Britain as well.

Commercial loans show a moderate increase of $2,038,882, which is encouraging when it is taken into consideration that general experience has not yet indicated that demand for new loans has more than offset liquidation of slow advances carried in the depression. Call loans in Canada also increased by $2,898,033 but call loans abroad are down $10,690,196.

Profits for the year amounting to $4,340,522 show a slight decrease and were utilized as follows: $2,800,000 in dividends, $200,000 for transfer to bank premises account, $200,000 to be applied to the officers' pension fund and $1,037,772 for dominion and provincial government taxes, leaving a surplus of $102,700 to be added to profit and loss account, which now stands at $1,609,554.

Unemployment Drops 10.1 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Unemployed workers in November totaled 9,177,000 according to the regular monthly estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board. This is a decrease of 11,000, or 0.1 per cent, from the preceding month, and a decrease of 1,032,000, or 10.1 per cent below the like month of 1934.

From October to November, 1935, the decreases in unemployment, by industrial groups, were: trade, 37,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 25,000; transportation, 5000; and miscellaneous industries, 1000. Unemployment showed an increase of 18,000 in domestic and personal service and 12,000 in mining.

Compared with November, 1934, unemployment in November, 1935, decreased 27.8 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 7.9 per cent in transportation; 7.1 per cent in domestic and personal service; 4.2 per cent in trade; and 7.7 per cent in miscellaneous industries. Unemployment increased 4.9 per cent in mining.

Recovery Gets Good Start In 1935 for Race in 1936

(Continued from Page 1)

ter. Nineteen thirty-four fourth quarter earnings were unfavorable. There was fear that further anti-business legislation might be passed by Congress. The market was waiting with uncertainty for the Supreme Court's gold-clause decision, but when it came it produced only a short-lived rally. There was apprehension that further antibusiness legislation might be passed by Congress.

Meantime large borrowers, led by the Treasury, took advantage of the low-interest rates to refund. The Treasury retired its third block of the huge $6,250,000,000 Fourth Liberty loan, called the remainder for Oct. 15, and then called the $1,933,000,000 of First Liberty Bonds for June 15.

Rise Began in March

Without any conspicuous reason, the stock market began to rally in mid-March. The rally continued without a break until it was evident that it was not merely a rally but a real bull market. The Supreme Court NRA decision in late May set the market back on its heels for less than a fortnight, the initial fear of wholesale price-cuts vanishing shortly. The rally continued on into the summer.

The banking community fought the more drastic provisions of the Steagall-Eccles bill, which would, in Wall Street's opinion, have made the Reserve Board mere political puppets, and obtained a compromise. Another compromise was obtained on the permanent deposit insurance fund, the Glass amendment to permit commercial banks to resume underwriting under strict limits was stricken out of the final bill in conference committee and the bill became the Banking Act of 1935.

The utilities fought the Wheeler-Rayburn bill with less success and it became law in August with the "death clause" incorporated in Section 11.

After paying off the First Liberty bonds on June 15 the Treasury commenced its so-called "auction bid" sales of government bonds, to the great displeasure of the financial district of New York. In August one of these offerings failed, and the method has not again been used. Government bonds turned weak in the summer, but rallied again in the fall to new highs. Meantime the Treasury expanded its financing by means of bill sales, and in July sold a batch of short-term paper at the record low rate of 1/20 of 1 per cent interest cost.

Other Industries Revive

Various industries long stagnant began to revive in the summer, including electric equipment, building construction, steel operations, and motorcar building. This improvement was capped in the fall by steel operations twice as high as the previous fall, while motorcar manufacture, stimulated by the advanced date of the automobile show, reached in some cases record levels for that time of year. The "breathing spell" letter of the President encouraged business both to increase operations and to turn its guns on virtually the whole New Deal program.

On Sept. 9 began the largest gold flow in all history, bringing about $825,000,000 of gold from Europe to the United States in the short space of three months, under the spur of European war fears, devaluation threats inherent in French politics, and the choice by international capitalists of New York as the best place for investing money.

As a result excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System rose to the colossal height of $3,300,000,000, exciting a vigorous controversy among conservative bankers as to whether steps should be taken to cut down these excess reserves. Fuel for this controversy was provided by the performance of the stock market, which was steadily rolling up new high prices without any appreciable increase in speculative or marginal operations as indicated by brokers' loans.

Investment bankers were busy throughout the year in helping strong corporations to take advantage of the unprecedentedly low interest rates to refund their outstanding high-coupon bonds. While the bulk of the investment offerings during the first half of the year was in the "municipal" or tax-exempt category, and in the second half in the utilities, an increasing volume of purely industrial financing appeared, particularly in July, the largest month in volume of security offerings for many years.

Little New Money

The proportion of "new money" as opposed to refunding loans continued disappointingly small however throughout the year. There was a notable bulge in utility offerings in October and November to anticipate the Dec. 1 deadline for the registration of utility holding companies under the Utility Act of 1935, after which such financing virtually ceased.

The outstanding events of the year in certain business and financial categories were as follows:

Stock Market—Dull market, no trend during the first quarter. Bull market, mid-March to mid-November, with one important setback, in September. No appreciable increase in brokers' loans. Leading groups in the rise: steels, motors, building, electrical equipment, coppers, airplanes, etc. "New Deal in the Stock Exchange" with election of Charles R. Gay to replace Richard Whitney as president of the exchange.

Exchange Accepts Reform

Acceptance by New York Stock Exchange of most of 11 points of reform laid down by the securities exchange commission. Registration of all listed domestic industrial corporate issues with the SEC completed in July. SEC registration of over-the-counter dealers begun in the fall. SEC prepared reports on unlisted trading, protective committees, and broker-dealer segregation, to be presented to Congress on Jan. 3.

United States Treasury: Deficit first six months of calendar year $1,875,000,000, and for the last six months approximately $1,823,000,000. "Emergency" category in treasury reports changed to "Recovery and Relief." Treasury successfully calls the last of the Liberty bonds, completing a two-year program involving about $8,000,000,000 of securities.

Treasury Bills Expand

Large expansion in outstanding Treasury bills. "Auction" method of selling government bonds tried out during the summer. Government bonds rise to new highs during the first half, slip and rally in the third quarter, steady with little change in the fourth quarter.

Gold movements: Three successive movements, January-February, March-June and September-December, the latter bringing in about $825,000,000. Total increase in U. S. monetary gold stock during the year approximately $1,900,000,000. Member bank reserve balances increase about $1,500,000,000.

Railroads Cut Deficits

Railroads operating deficits for first half sharply reversed in second half with slight increases in gross revenues reflected in sharp increases in net operating income. Milwaukee, Northwestern, New Haven, Denver & Rio Grande, and Cotton Belt added to roads taking refuge in Section 77 of Bankruptcy Act.

Section 77 amended to give greater authority in receiverships to commission, enables court to over-rule refractory minorities, improve status of equipment trusts. Nineteen hundred and nineteen wage level reinstated. Railroad Pension Act defeated, substitute passed by Congress. Freight increase granted. Extended hearings on proposed mandatory reduction of basic passenger fare. Motor carrier act puts important competitors under federal regulation. Extensive streamlining of trains.

Electric Power Increases

Utilities—Electric power output rises in second half to new high records. Full year output estimated up 9 per cent over 1934, industrial sales up 11 per cent. Average household rate reduced during year from 5.30 cents to 5.05. Revenues up about 4 per cent.

Industry took advantage of low interest rates to issue about $1,100,000,000 of securities, of which, however, only about $50,000,000 was estimated to be for new construction, which remained at depression low levels.

Lengthy Congressional fight over Wheeler-Rayburn bill lost at last moment with passage of utility act of 1935 which puts holding companies under SEC and operating companies—if they do any interstate business whatever—under Federal Power Commission. Companies prepare to fight the law through the courts.

Industry Up, Employment Lags

Industry and employment—Federal Reserve index of industrial production rose from 86 at end of 1934 to about 97 at end of 1935. Employment failed to make corresponding improvement due to installation of labor-saving machines, although in certain industries such as steel and automobiles employment made substantial gains.

Building activity shows definite upturn from depression levels but still has large slack of unemployment. Hourly wage rates in such leading industrials as steel, motors, and railroads back to 1929 levels.

Corporate earnings show steady improvement, particularly in second half, with excellent fourth-quarter reports expected; conspicuous volume of dividend resumptions, increases, extras, and payments of arrears throughout the year.

Banking—Commercial bank deposits practically back to 1929 highs, while commercial loans stay at 1933 lows.

Increase in deposits caused by banks' purchase of Government securities and of European gold. Banking Act of 1935 makes federal deposit insurance permanent, remodels Federal Reserve Board, increases Washington control over board and over open-market operations.

Emergency banking legislation increasing discount facilities of reserve made permanent.

Bankers' convention breaks off truce with Administration.

826 Credit Unions Chartered in 1936

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported 826 federal charters for cooperative credit unions were granted during 1935.

During the year, the FCA said, approximately 600 other unions were organized under state laws.

Approximately 100,000 members of the federal unions were reported to have saved more than $2,000,000 this year, while the 800,000 members of both state and federal unions saved more than $50,000,000.

The credit unions are formed by employees of an industry or business to promote small savings accounts and to provide a source of low-rate loans.

Unincorporated Business To Be Taxed in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31—New York State tax officials have completed plans to collect a tax after the New Year from unincorporated business, the State being a pioneer in that field. The rules and regulations designed to govern the Administration of this new tax will be available for general distribution soon.

The tax was made possible through a law which passed the last Legislature and lays a levy of 4 per cent on the net income of unincorporated businesses. It is imposed as a temporary emergency measure and affects incomes for the calendar year 1935 or for a fiscal year ending in 1936.

The law parallels the tax imposed upon business corporations, except that the rate is lower and supplements the personal income tax.

New Radio Head

Underwood

Maj. Lenox R. Lohr
Former Manager of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition and Now Head of the NBC

FDIC to Regulate Interest Rates In Nonmember Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — New regulations fixing maximum interest rates for insured banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve are to be issued soon by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The rates will conform to those promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board for member institutions —2½, 2 and 1 per cent, depending on the character of the deposit.

The legislative committee of the association has approved maximum interest rate regulations for time and savings deposits, according to Harold W. Horsey, State Bank Commissioner of Delaware and president of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

The maxima were: Two and one-half per cent—Savings deposits, time deposits having maturity date six months or more after date of deposit and on postal savings deposits constituting a time deposit.

Two per cent—Time deposits, except postal savings, having a maturity date less than six months and not less than ninety days after date of deposit.

One per cent—Time deposits, except postal savings, having a maturity date less than ninety days after date of deposit.

With Mr. Horsey at the conference were H. H. Pierce, Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts; Robert A. Barnet, Deputy Superintendent of Banking of New York; Carl K. Withers, Commissioner of Banks and Insurance of New Jersey; Adam Lefor, State Bank Examiner of North Dakota; Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banks of North Carolina; O. H. Moberly, Commissioner of Finance of Missouri; Stanley N. Schafer, Commissioner of Banks of Wisconsin; D. D. Robertson, Superintendent of Banks of Tennessee; R. E. Reichert, Commissioner of Banking of Michigan, and Sam H. Squire, Superintendent of Banks of Ohio.

Treasury Reveals Fewer Big Incomes More Small Ones

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A drop in the number of higher bracket incomes and a considerable increase in the lower were disclosed today in the Treasury's 1934 income tabulations.

The total net income for the year, preliminary statistics showed, rose 14.9 per cent, while the Government's taxation share increased 35.8 per cent above that of 1933.

The 1934 returns showed 32 persons in the million-dollar income class, as compared with 50 the year before. Incomes between $300,000 and $500,000 showed a drop from 141 to 116.

There were 177,122 persons, however, added to the number of those with incomes less than $5000, bringing the total to 3,568,788 in 1934. An increase of 58,416 was reported in the number of those with incomes between $5000 and $10,000.

Of 3,988,269 incomes reported for the year, 1,750,834 were taxable. The total income reported was $12,456,262,491. This involved tax liability of $506,481,123.

In 1933 there were 3,723,558 returns, with 1,747,740 taxable. These showed an aggregate return of $11,008,637,754, with a tax liability of $374,120,469.

Returns for net incomes classes for the two years are shown as follows:

Classes	1934	1933
Under $5000	3,568,788	3,391,666
$5000-$10,000	288,170	229,754
$10,000-$25,000	102,488	75,643
$25,000-$50,000	20,851	18,423
$50,000-$100,000	6,073	6,021
$100,000-$150,000	973	1,084
$150,000-$300,000	684	695
$300,000-$500,000	116	141
$500,000-$1,000,000	86	81
$1,000,000 up	32	50

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Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
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East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
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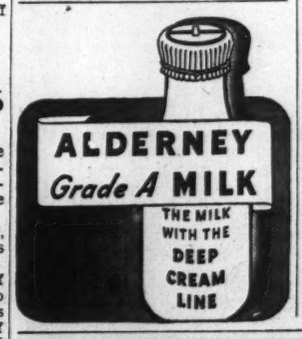

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Paris Orchestral Situation

By **Emile Vuillermoz**

Paris

IN ORDER to serve music there must be the desire for exploration and conquest. One must have the courage to penetrate into the realms of the unknown. One must battle with and shake the apathy of listeners who are happy only in the company of familiar scores. Many honest folk look upon art in the same way as they do their old dressing gowns and slippers, which they are always pleased to find by the fire. A new score gives them the feeling of discomfort that they experience when wearing for the first time a pair of rather tight patent-leather shoes.

This attitude places concert societies in a difficult position. The moment an unpublished work is announced the indolent public takes to flight. This year, however, under pressure from the critics, certain of our concert societies have decided on a path that promises good results. The Concerts de Pasdeloup and the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire have determined to give all the first performances of the year en bloc and to present them on special occasions, surrounded with exceptional prestige and preceded by an unusual number of rehearsals. The novelty which was formerly a white elephant has therefore become an attraction.

The first Pasdeloup concert of first performances was a genuine success and the financial takings were splendid. Let us hope that other societies will follow this example. There is always a desire to act impartially and not to divide up the clientèle. An unskillful attempt, however, to please everybody is the surest method of displeasing all.

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Arturo Toscanini has given two important concerts at the Opéra with the assistance of the radio orchestra, which bears the name of Orchestre National. Until recently, Toscanini has always claimed the collaboration of the orchestra founded by Walter Straram; a magnificent body including eminent virtuosos. This orchestra had in particular a quality of tone and balance that aroused Toscanini's admiration. With this splendid instrument he obtained marvelous results, and had it depended on him alone the Orchestre Straram would still be in existence. Unfortunately, after the passing of its founder, it was impossible to preserve the organization which had done so much to uphold our artistic prestige.

Toscanini therefore found himself in the presence of a new orchestra composed in general of young people of whose individual value there is no doubt. Their rather disorderly activities at the radio, however, do not encourage them in cohesion, discipline and unity. The state indeed demands much from its servants in exchange for a sufficiently modest recompense. The Orchestre National is an orchestra of minor functionaries which, naturally, can no longer boast of those big "aces" whom one used to applaud in the Orchestre Straram and who would have been unwilling to accommodate themselves to the material conditions and the strict obligations of the members of the Orchestre National. The result was that Toscanini, in spite of his virtuosity, was not able to obtain from this orchestra all the effects he has led us to expect. It was a disappointment which was greatly resented by the habitués of these gala performances.

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There were other visitors from foreign countries. Italy sent us also an astonishingly vital person by the name of Fausto Magnani. He is a conductor of the agitated, volcanic type which expends itself without reserve in gesticulation. In a Haydn symphony he indulged in the same furious gymnastics as in conducting Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps." His arms swing like the sails of a windmill while his hands indicate all the attacks—even the most simple—with extraordinary conscientiousness. I render homage to such meticulous technique. But I am always surprised to see such a useless expenditure of energy. It seems obvious that when the excellent musicians who compose the orchestras have to attack four consecutive entries of a fugue, in the original tempo, and in a classical work they know by heart, it is superfluous to make each time a gesture that is both menacing and desperate.

There are certainly times when the vigilance of the conductor is an absolute condition of success. In complicated polyphony there are entries and difficult attacks which call for precise indications. But with Mozart, Haydn or Beethoven this ostentatious method of eternally saving the orchestra from a purely imaginary catastrophe seems to me to be a little tiresome. The public, however, is very indulgent toward that kind of acrobatics, and it is this that encourages the chefs d'orchetre to practice them without shame.

With these remarks, I hasten to express my recognition that Signor Magnani has the genuine conductor's temperament and that his performances are highly finished. He makes, perhaps, a slight abuse of rapid tempos which are out of character with the works. But his musical outlook is most interesting, and he gave us, in particular, an unexpected and very pleasing performance of Tchaikovsky's Symphony "Pathétique," a symphony which is not a great favorite in France, but which, this time, evoked a frenzy of applause.

Another visitor of note was M. Vaclav Talich at the head of the Czech Philharmonic. This excellent orchestra possesses an enviable reputation in Europe. It is well known that it is composed of artists who form a veritable family association and they are united by the strictest solidarity. These are excellent conditions for obtaining a happy artistic atmosphere. The Czech Philharmonic has also attained a high standard of interpretation. In Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor we were able to appreciate the rare qualities of the strings. Albert Roussel's "La Sinfonietta," Martinû's "Bagarre," Smetana's "Danses Slaves" and Dvořák's "New World" Symphony were all presented under the most attractive conditions.

New Singers at the Metropolitan

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

OPERA, naturally enough, is still in the forefront of the New York musical picture. The works presented at the Metropolitan these last few days have all been of the thrice-familiar kind; the fillip has come from some unwonted singers. The works I speak of are: "Aïda" (Dec. 20), "Lohengrin" and "La Bohème" (the 21st), "Lakmé" (the 23d), "La Traviata" (the 25th), and "Madam Butterfly" and "Tannhäuser" (the 26th)—certainly a sufficiently hard-driven list!

The "Lohengrin" stands out as a particularly praiseworthy performance. It had spirit and go, thanks to some uncommonly vital singing and the interest that Mr. Bodanzky seemed to feel in conducting it. It also profited by the excellence of the chorus and the gratifying improvement in the orchestra.

Yet, for all that, the vivifying influence proceeded largely from three singers—Mme. Lotte Lehmann (Elsa), Mr. Melchior (Lohengrin) and Miss Marjorie Lawrence (Ortrud). Mme. Lehmann is in especially good voice just now, and, except for a little difficulty with the highest notes, her singing was marked by richness, warmth and a fine musical quality.

Miss Lawrence of Australia and Paris achieved as Ortrud what she had not quite succeeded in doing earlier in the week as the "Walküre" Brünnhilde. The intensity, the fire, the overweening pride of her impersonation were matched by the splendor of her remarkable (if not flawlessly produced) voice.

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Mr. Melchior sang Lohengrin's music in virtually unsurpassable fashion, but unfortunately his appearance put a severe strain on illusion. Nor did Mr. Schorr look a convincing Telramund, but he sang with amplitude and style, if with no great amount of voice. Mr. List made a vocally acceptable, though by no means a regal, King Henry. A new member of the company, Julius Huehn, was assigned to the thankless role of the Herald. His use of his big, young voice improved as the afternoon advanced.

In that evening's "Bohème," Carlo Morelli, a Chilean baritone whom we had heard at the Hippodrome, made a successful Metropolitan début as Marcello, while Miss Bori as Mimi was as charming as ever. Frederick Jagel (Rodolfo), Helen Gleason (Musetta), George Cehanovsky (Schaunard), and Virgilio Lazzari (Colline) were the other leading singers.

The "Aïda" of the previous evening introduced to this country a Swedish contralto, Gertrud Wettergren, who as Amneris revealed a voice of generous range and power, but impressed most strongly as an actress. There was also a new and vocally superb Amonasro in John Charles Thomas. Mme. Rethberg appeared as Aïda and Mr. Martinelli as Radames, and Mr. Panizza conducted commendably.

Mme. Lily Pons made her seasonal re-entry in the title role of "Lakmé," which she always plays well, but which she has sung better than she did on this occasion. Still, it was a pleasure to listen to real French in a French opera.

Neither Mr. Pinza as Nilakantha nor Mr. Martinelli as Gerald provided that essential, nor were these gentlemen at their vocal best. Mr. Hasselmans conducted with understanding and authority, and there was the usual profusion of varicolored scenery. The new dances for Act II, by the American Ballet people, however, added nothing to their prestige.

"La Traviata" the first repetition of the season, was presented with two changes of cast, Mme. Eide Norena succeeding Miss Bori as Violetta and Charles Hackett taking the place of Richard Crooks as Alfredo. Violetta had not previously been one of Mme. Norena's roles here and it proved a somewhat unfortunate choice for her first operatic appearance of the season, since she by no means did herself justice in Act I. Not until she reached the "Dite alla giovane" in Act II was she quite herself. There she sang exquisitely, and again in the last act she was admirable. The refinement of her acting and the beauty of her Louis-Philippe costumes of course helped her portrayal.

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Mr. Hackett's acting, too, gave Alfredo a man-of-the-world air that the poor fellow lacks as a rule. His singing was uneven.

The "Butterfly" matinée the following day brought a very pretty triumph in the exacting role of Cio-Cio-San for Mme. Susanne Fisher, one more new member of the troupe. This young soprano from Sutton, West Virginia, had appeared here in recital and in some minor performances of opera before she went to Europe four or five years ago—years filled in with engagements at the Berlin Staatsoper and the Paris Opéra-Comique.

In her Metropolitan début she proved herself an artist of rare poise, resourcefulness and control, acting skillfully and employing with technical security and fine taste a voice of moderate power, but uncommon purity, which has been admirably trained. Altogether her emergence was one of the outstanding events of the young season. Frederick Jagel, by no means congenially cast, was the Pinkerton, while Richard Bonelli provided a capital Sharpless. Only praise can be uttered of Mr. Panizza's conducting.

Although that evening Mmes. Lehmann and Wettergren and Messrs. Melchior, Schorr and Hofmann were in the "Tannhäuser" cast, this chronicler found the Philharmonic-Symphony concert in a Carnegie Hall a more compelling attraction. The occasion was the last Thursday concert conducted by Mr. Klemperer this season and it proved to be one of the most effective of his incumbency. Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," Schumann's Cello Concerto with Emanuel Feuermann as soloist, and Beethoven's "Eroica," Symphony made the program.

Helen Hayes as Queen Victoria

By **E. C. Sherburne**

New York

FRAGMENTS of a biographical play about Queen Victoria reach the stage in "Victoria Regina." As written by Laurence Housman, presumably for reading purposes, it was in 30 episodes. In the theater that would mean a performance on the scale of "Mourning Becomes Electra," with a dinner intermission somewhere in the midst of a five-hour presentation. In selecting the 12 episodes now being acted the management doubtless considered the matter of emphasis. The play reaches the stage with an accent upon the woman rather than upon the traditional greatness of the queen who ruled the British Empire for more than 60 years.

Vincent Price and Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina"

As given, the play implies a Victoria who shone best when there was a man around—be he Lord Conyngham come at dawn to announce her succession to the throne, Lord Melbourne counseling her statesmanship beginnings, Prince Albert as lover and husband, John Brown with his Scottish forthrightness at Balmoral, and Disraeli with his rhetorical fawning. Was she usually short-tempered with women? Could she have been quite so taken in by the shoddy flattery of the Disraeli that this presentation projects? Possibly it is a change of emphasis evoked by the selection of episodes that is responsible for these questionings.

In relation to the character emphasis derived from this selection, then, must Miss Hayes's acting be considered. By every sign she has prepared completely for her task, Undaunted by the problem of depicting Victoria in various outer changes of aspect from 18 to 78, she has concerned herself with the woman's emotional and mental evolution, and has found an appropriate mood, voice and face for every episode, and a phase of decreasing physical activity for every halting-place along the road of years. A hint of German accent diminishes through the decades. Her throat closes suddenly upon her words in one scene of still rage at Albert's calm recital of an unauthorized absence. He restores her good humor in one of Mr. Housman's best scenes when he sits at the piano and sings a sentimental ballad. Miss Hayes's gradual melting from Victoria's stiff attitude of withdrawal, her gradual progress across the room and finally her placing of her hands on Albert's shoulders was a revelation of what the actress can do in a scene without benefit of words.

She was the unformed woman of the opening scenes, the practical, unfolding bud in Victoria's proposal of marriage to Albert, the honeymooning bride of all time and everywhere in her delight at the ritual of Albert's shaving, and the monarch of peremptory authority and resolution in the scene where she must prepare to go for a drive that is expected to lead her and Albert past a would-be assassin. To every scene as it came Miss Hayes lent illusion by her habit of listening and hence her right timing of utterance and physical movement. Mr. Housman could probably not wish for a more intelligent pointing of his neatly worded dialogue, nor a finer realization of the tone and manner of the incidents he has devised in such variety of place and aspect. Every scene change brought this Victoria out in a new confection of a costume, a high light in a pageant of clothes and Victorian interiors that makes the production a constant pleasure to the eye.

Vincent Price is a tall and gentle Albert, always in the picture. To him falls the strongest scene in the play, his counselling of Victoria to speak out of England's honor, not its pride, in placing the North at the time of the difficulty with America in Civil War times. Lewis Casson in his portrait of Melbourne makes you think of the statesman, not of the actor. James Woodburn rouses the heartiest laughter of the evening with his portrait of Highlander Brown. There are many others in a well-chosen cast.

Henry Miller's Theater — Gilbert Miller presents **Victoria Regina**, by Laurence Housman; staged by Mr. Miller; settings by Rex Whistler, evening of Dec. 26, 1935.

Wood Engravers and Humorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EMPHASIZE the essence, minimize the obvious. This saying of Van Gogh, made after he went to Arles and had begun to feel that he had command of the means of expressing his vision, could very well be taken as a clue to the accomplishment manifest in the exhibition of woodblock prints at the Brooklyn Museum, continuing until Jan. 13.

"La Manifestation," by Felix Edouard Vallotton, might even be taken as setting the key of the whole show, for here is to be seen something that is characteristic of the medium, and that even accentuates the qualities of wood cutting, with its bold use of straight-edged forms and the sparkling contrast of clear black-and-white. Why this crowd is scampering from the vicinity of the top-hatted gentleman with huge muffler and umbrella one is left to conjecture, for we see his back only. Even so might a congregation of Grade C statesmen scatter if a double for Clemenceau were to turn up.

Moïse Kisling exemplifies the graphic power of line in a group of four figures and a tree, each form being done in a dozen strokes or less, while attaining to a satisfying effect of individual character. Ernest Barlach depicts in "Mountain Top" a recluse who is only a little less impassive than the great rocks of his retreat. By Aristide Maillol is a reclining figure framed in a large variety of rhythms that may be obtained only by chipping and scarifying wood. Similarly, effects characteristic of a graver rather than a brush are to be noticed in Louis Jou's "King Lear."

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Edward Gordon Craig chooses to give an Egyptian repose to his monumental figure, "Moses." By contrast there is a jeweler's elegance of line in Eric Gill's "The Bath," with its chain of five figures. Though some of the prints seem to have found on overbearing quality of harshness and angularity in their school of expressionism, Max Beckman escapes this in "Woman with Candle," with its focus of interest upon eyes, hair and hands. The square-cut connecting elements are not insistent. Franz Marc found an absorbing way of emphasizing the whole of his designs by subordinating all details to the grand outline of his forms in "Tiger" and "Calf."

Karl Gotsch's "Charlie Chaplin" proves that Van Gogh's summation is possible, with no sense of distortion in the finished print. This is no cartoon, but a conveyance of the totality of the little tramp personage—the battered derby, the confident assumption of elegance with inelegant accessories of ill-fitting clothes, ridiculous cane and misshapen shoes. Also to be seen are books illustrated with wood engravings by Bracque, Barlach, Maillol, Kandinsky and Derain.

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Of kindred interest is the Brooklyn Museum's exhibition of Humor in Art, continuing until Jan. 19. In a picture that satirizes or ridicules some human foible or that whacks at some tradition that the artist believes to be obsolescent, of necessity the essence must be emphasized. Otherwise the joke's point might be too well concealed. Nevertheless, the curator of contemporary art, Herbert B. Tschudy, has taken care to admit specimens which he hopes wil stand up as art, the subject notwithstanding. Seldom can there be unanimous agreement as to what is funny. Sometimes the artist, like the bad actor who laughs too much on the stage, paints a picture with Rabelaisian tears rolling down his face. He laughs so much and so inclusively that there is nothing for the spectator or observer to do but pass along, glumly, in search of a joke to complete.

Into a special province fall the clown portraits by Victor De Pauw, a selection from more than 100 drawings with many famous funmakers as subjects. Here the joke is kept inferential, for the clown makes a guy of himself, expanding his nose, enlarging his mouth, donning clothes made by a tentmaker, shoes that would do as canoes and crowning the whole disfigurement with a red "fright wig." Mr. De Pauw, surprisingly, has achieved a gallery of design at the same time he has made a record of the wielders of the slapstick. Each of these pictures has an artistic entity apart from its quality as a portrait.

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There is a sardonic flair in "Summer Resort," a picture of urchins bathing off a city pier end, by Cecil C. Bell. Bird and fairies roost in the rampant mane of Buk's "The Happy Horse." In "The Critic," by McHarg Davenport, the lady in the portrait is distinctly making a face at the gentleman who is attempting to appraise her. "The Treadmill," by Philip Evergood, sets a sandwich man on stilts parading under a window where mannequins attitudinize with frozen smiles.

E. C. S.

Japanese Screens in Boston

By **Dorothy Adlow**

SO RICH is the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in Oriental treasure that many possessions for want of space are stored away. One collection in particular could well fill a small museum and give it worldwide distinction; outside Japan there is no finer representation of Japanese screens. The Boston collection is likely to remain unique, inasmuch as strict bans have been laid, since its acquisition, upon the removal of kindred works from their native land. Fifty-four examples have been placed on exhibition in galleries well suited to their display. In this initial showing the selection consists entirely of flower, bird and animal subjects. Other themes will be shown later.

It was during the castle building age of the later sixteenth century in Japan that the screen was adapted and adorned. It was an article of utility which served superlatively as a background for decorative depiction. Pictorially, screen designs lie somewhere between the large easel picture and the mural painting. The composition is conditioned naturally by the divisions of the folds and by the generous width, which permits an ample, horizontal sweep of composition, and even likens some portrayals to scroll designs. Occasionally, as in the portraits of falcons or eagles, each fold may have a self-contained picture. Some are painted with washes of ink; some consist of ink with touches of color added, and others are strikingly ornamented with bright-toned flowers against a background of gold. We are told that the gold-leaf background improved indoor lighting by means of its luminous reflection.

⁂

These screens were painted largely under the Kano tradition. For about six generations, members of the Kano family maintained an influence on painting style which was based on Chinese origins. Eitoku was the most noted among them, and his creative efforts encouraged the rich development of screen decoration which has proved to be one of the most significant contributions of Japanese art history. Attributed to this master is a dragon-and-tiger screen shown in the current exposition. Herein lies portraiture of essence rather than form; a symbol of heaven in the dragon, of earth in the tiger. The Chinese as artistic forbears of this style had demonstrated how the sweeping stroke, the acute accent, the cascade, the spiral, the rippling line could be invested with emotion, could serve as an efficient means of expressing a forceful idea. Such demonstrative utterance is carried to frenzied extreme in a screen of later date portraying two lions, which symbolize the revolution of the earth. The beasts come close to losing identity of shape for their mercurial contours.

Sesshu's "Monkeys and Birds in Trees" is a marvel of composition and characterization, with eighty monkeys distributed in natural and varying postures along a horizontal tree trunk. Such conciseness and accuracy, free of all garnishing, appears in art styles of the most notable eras. This screen has a good deal in common with the cave paintings in Altamira, Spain, done by prehistoric man. And today such painters as André Derain of Paris are trying to set similar limitations upon their painting, aiming consciously for just such succinct portrayal.

⁂

Horses, a spaniel, cattle, fowl, eagles and falcons appear upon other screens, and generally they are depicted in typical attitude, in postures in which they are found most handsome, and most aware. The qualifying curve, the distinguishing attitude, the traceries of plumage, the soft textures of fur are all characterized duly, but without undue emphasis. Grasses, flowers, twigs, rocky boulders serve for backgrounds which impart the feeling rather than the resemblance of nature. Screens of later date disclose a more obvious adherence to photographic traits, losing consequently the vigor of design and the splendid rhythmic indications of the prototypes.

Probably the most popular group of screens is that in which flowers furnish the theme. The profusion of blossoms in full ripeness against the radiant gold mount is a delight to the eye. The arrangement is generally decorative, the distribution of details even, the quantity lavish though not excessive, the effect resplendent.

Robert Treat Paine Jr., associate in the department of Asiatic art in the museum, arranged the exhibition and compiled the fully illustrated catalogue (published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. $2). He has done a praiseworthy job.

Two Macbeths, Two Romeos

By **Percy Allen**

London

LONDONERS, the past few weeks, have been given opportunity to see two Macbeths and two Romeos—a series of performances the comparative methods of which have proved enlightening to those who follow Shakespeare closely on the stage.

At the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, Mr. Arthur Phillips—ably supported by some players of long experience, including Mr. J. Fisher White, as Duncan, Mr. Basil Gill, as Macduff, and Mr. Eric Maxon, as Banque—gave a sound performance, upon strictly traditional lines, and in a manner that recalled vividly at moments the method and personality of Henry Irving. Mr. Phillips represents a school of acting which is now out of vogue; but he thoroughly understands his art; and, though sometimes a little slow, and, judged by modern standards, heavy, is nevertheless always dramatic. His timing is perfect: he knows the value of cumulative effect, and of crescendo, so well that the tensest passages of the play, such as the one culminating upon "the secret'st man of blood," become thrilling in his mouth, as also do several of the exit couplets:

> Banquo, thy soul's flight,
> If it find heaven, must find it out to-night!

One admirable quality, among others, these actors of an older school possess—being easily audible, they are easily intelligible. Mr. Phillip's Lady Macbeth, Miss Maureen Shaw, is a charming and intelligent young actress, of genuine promise, though a little top-weighted by her part. She must learn, among other things, that the horror excited by Lady Macbeth's murderous works must not be openly heard in nor suggested by the actress's own intonations; because it is Macbeth, himself, rather than his lady, the chief instigator of crime, who voices the inward compunctions of the guilty pair.

"Macbeth," at the Old Vic., produced by Mr. Henry Cass, with Mr. Ion Swinley and Miss Vivienne Bennett in the chief parts, was less successful. The company, in general, seemed to me a little overtaxed by so tremendous a play; and that fine Shakesperean actor, Mr. Swinley, who always needs a little time to get himself well into a long part, apparently had not attained such familiarity with his words as would set his vivid imagination free. My impression was that this present Vic. company is much stronger, and has greater drawing capacity for the public, out of Shakespear than in it; and that the Vic. today, as a Shakesperean "home," can hardly compete successfully with so fine a production as that which—with John Gielgud now playing Romeo, and Laurence Olivier, Mercutio—packs the New Theater nightly, and looks like running into the summer. Modern audiences, in London and the provinces alike, are demanding an ever higher standard of Shakesperean work—a standard which companies of the repertory type find it very hard to maintain, as witness certain productions at Stratford-upon-Avon the past season. It is a difficult problem; and one which, I doubt not, is receiving, as it must, the serious attention of the managements of the Old Vic. and the Memorial Theater.

The German Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IN GERMANY, as in other countries, the theater has difficulty in maintaining itself in these days. The appeal of cinema and radio and the reconstruction of control necessary after the expulsion of non-Aryan managers and actors have made themselves felt.

Germany, according to official statistics (Nov. 1, 1934), has 226 theaters, 26 of which are in the capital. This is an average of roughly one theater per 200,000 inhabitants, which is not high, considering how small are some of these theaters. Yet there is rarely any difficulty in gettting seats.

It is not easy at present to compare theatergoing here and in Anglo-Saxon lands, since nowadays official pressure is brought to bear upon German public employees to attend as a cultural duty, while financially most of these theaters are state-owned or state-supported.

⁂

Shakespeare's works head the list for the 1935-36 season. There are to be 46 presentations of his plays in 21 different theaters. Frankfurt a/Main will put on five. Whether this is due entirely to the English dramatist's popularity or in part to the fact that familiarity of actors with the parts means economy, is not easy to decide. An interesting experiment is Hans Rothe's "Two Gentlemen of Verona." This is in reality a rewriting and adaptation of Shakespeare, with quite new scenes and situations. Critics have objected that this is not Shakespeare, but the play, which had not been given here for many decades, took well with the public.

The endeavor to make the theater reflect National Socialist ideas is clearly shown in the choice of many plays, as, for example, Hanns Johst's "Thomas Paine," for the first anniversary of the establishment of the Reich Cultural Chamber, at the Staatstheater, and "Götz von Berlichingen" in the "Theater des Volkes." The press is not shy in pointing the desired moral in each particular case, but whether it is actually registered by the majority of theatergoers is an open question.

Tom Paine, in Johst's conception, is the embodiment of the party idea of "general before individual good." "America would be nothing were we not Americans, we comrades, we!" is the burden of the song of this drama, first given in 1927.

⁂

The most interesting and most successful attempt at popularizing the theater is the case of the "Theater des Volks," which aims in very truth at being a "people's theater," in which a love for drama can be kindled (or rekindled) among the masses. Its outstanding success in November was Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," the dialogue of which was written in the author's youth, and arranged for the theater 30 years later. It is satisfying from the propaganda point of view because it tells of a Germany in which "men dreamt of a Reich which should be great and free"—the fulfillment of which dream the audience is expected to see in the present Third Reich.

An absorbing drama of 27 scenes has been made out of Goethe's original 51 scenes, those being omitted—though some of them are the best known—in which Götz himself is not in direct contact with the outside world.

Heinrich Georg interprets Götz as a feudal knight of elemental qualities—courage, magnanimity and strength; less a knight of the court than skin to the people in speech and manners and ideals. Too trusting to be a leader, he is represented as a clear-cut picture of the tragedy of Germany, prevented by the machinations of the court and the scheming of the bishops for temporal power from achieving his greatest desire—to serve the Kaiser Maximilian. Instead, there comes the chaos of the Peasants War (1525) and his own end.

Hey Presto

By **Harold Hobson**

London

THE glory of London conjuring is for the moment departed; but, happily, there is still some magic in the air. St. George's Hall, where the great John Neville Maskelyne himself used to present tricks that would astonish all Europe, is now given over to the jokes of B. B. C. comedians. The Little Theater, to which the Maskelynes migrated for their holiday seasons, was surrendered this Christmas to more purely dramatic fare; between its walls the Chinese "Lady Precious Stream" is still displaying the capacity of a Tennysonian brook for going on forever.

But, although Great Britain's hereditary kings of magic are at present out of action, there are fortunately several lesser exponents of the art of mystification about. A conjuring season is beginning at the Duke of York's Theater; and there is Mr. Chris Charlton with his admirable company at the Royalty.

No artist in London, in any medium, can point to a longer tradition than can Mr. Charlton. There were interminable periods of history in Europe when no one thought of writing plays. But when Mr. Charlton, with excellent aplomb and grace, changes handkerchiefs into lemons, he is doing something the like of which has delighted audiences all over the Western World ever since the days of the Roman Empire.

Mr. Charlton's performance makes apparent what factors account for this centuries-old popularity. In the first place, the conjurer must be a first-rate raconteur. His is not the boisterous humor of the music hall comedian, whose object it is to burst the sides of his audience. For to him laughter is not the main end of his performance; it is only a means to mystification. His stories have to be no more—but certainly no less—than diverting, in the exact sense of that word. "I went into a newsagent's, and asked how much his envelopes ran at," says the conjurer; "and he replied, 'They don't run, sir; they're stationary.'" The audience laughs, and never notices that he is putting an extra piece of paper up his right sleeve.

Again, as Mr. Charlton abundantly shows, the magician's is the most intimate kind of entertainment still left on the stage. The picture-frame stage, by entirely cutting off the audience from the players, has brought about a divorce between the constituent parts of the theater that both authors and producers seem now to be trying to rescind. Only a week or two ago, during a performance of Mr. Elmer Rice's play, "Not for Children," a gentleman sprang out of the third row of the stalls, and protested. Not until he raced out of the theater in disgust was he recognized as that amusing actor, Mr. Richard Goolden. This kind of thing is still rare enough to be surprising in a play, but in conjuring entertainments the link between audience and actors is never broken. Spectators are constantly asked to test knots, examine oranges and tie up little pieces of string, just as though they were actors themselves, and this brings about a refreshing sense of intimacy.

But it is evident from Mr. Charlton's most successful tricks, such as that in which steel rods appear to be passed through the body of Miss Betty Charlton without harming her, that the great attraction of conjuring lies in its being so admirably vivid an example of the entertainment of escape. The world that the conjurer creates is definitely unreal, but it has points of great attractiveness. It would be pleasant to have a never-failing supply of rabbits out of top hats, to be able to produce flowers out of nowhere and to make dinner tables disappear when one had finished with them. The conjurer's world is free of many limitations that hamper ordinary existence. No wonder the audience likes it.

The New Ziegfeld Follies

By **L. A. Sloper**

MISS BILLIE BURKE'S New Year gift to the American people, the 1936 edition of the Ziegfeld Follies (op. 1, no. 24), came all unfeathered to the stage of the Boston Opera House on the evening of Dec. 30. It exceeds its predecessors, probably, in costly display. The settings and costumes are unusually lavish even for the Follies. They are by Vincente Minnelli, who achieved a similar success with "At Home Abroad."

Apart from these, it is difficult to form a judgment of the show at this writing. Some of the items on the program were not given, some were given that were not on the program, and there are said to be as many more that were neither shown nor listed. Moreover, the company had been rehearsing all but continuously for several days, and most of the entertainers, though they did not crack, were obviously wilting under the strain.

One thing is clear: Fannie Brice is still the mainstay of the Follies. She was most of the show last night, whether she was mimicking an English noblewoman, satirizing a film star or burlesquing the modern dance. It also seemed pretty clear, from the evidence of the first evening, that Josephine Baker has been overpublicized. Her performance was by no means up to the settings provided for her.

Next to Fannie Brice, the funniest thing in the show the first evening was the trailer introducing a Super-Super Picture-Picture, "The Gazooka," which takes its name from the latest super-dance successor to the "Continental," the "Carioca," et al.

Of dancers there are Harriet Hoctor, that very expert executant of a few ballet steps, whose chief contribution was "Night Flight," danced against an exceptionally beautiful setting; the Nicholas Brothers, a pair of amazingly agile Negro tappers, and Cherry and June Preisser and Duke McHale, accomplished acrobatic dancers. Other featured entertainers are Bob Hope, Gertrude Niesen, Hugh O'Connell, Eve Arden, Judy Canova, John Hoysradt and Rodney McLennan. Mr. McLennan is the best of the singers.

Vernon Duke's music is clever if not original. The sketches, by David Freedman and Moss Hart—those at least that John Murray Anderson permitted to be seen on the opening night—were on the dull side, and were badly timed and paced, no doubt because of insufficient preparation. It was hard to assess Ira Gershwin's lyrics because most of them were largely inaudible from Row E. There is no more than the usual amount of indelicacy.

Obviously, the show is still in the making. Nobody, except possibly Mr. Anderson, knows what it will be like in another week. It is reasonable to expect that it will be much improved before it ventures to Broadway.

Memento Musical

Handsome volume reprinting from The Christian Science Monitor 50 articles on famous composers by Sonya Michell, noted concert pianist. Valuable hints on the rendition of many compositions. Cloth, 128 pages, $1.25, plus postage 10c; Pacific Coast and outside U. S. A., 15c. From bookstores, local agents, or order direct.

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New Reciprocity Under Way Along Canadian Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 31—New Year's Day sees Canada and the United States starting to buy and sell to each other on a more friendly and profitable basis than at any time since the English provinces in North America confederated in the Dominion. United States has become one of Canada's most-favored-treatment family, while Canada has seen the doors of her neighbor's home market open invitingly at last to many of her natural products.

Readjusting tariff schedules is a complicated business for departmental officials. Canada's task is now completed and J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, has announced that the new customs regulations have been drafted and new instructions issued to customs collectors. Fixed valuations on a long list of commodities under Section 43 of the Customs Act are cancelled as from Jan. 1, as are the fixed discounts established on automobiles, radios and softwood doors under Section 37, and valuations on fruits and vegetables have been fixed at reduced figures.

Discounts on the list value of imported goods have been fixed at an arbitrary figure in computing values for duty. In the case of automobiles it was 20 per cent. Thus where an automobile is made in the United States and sold at a certain figure, the value for duty is that figure less 20 per cent representing dealers' commission and selling cost. In cases where this cost exceeds 20 per cent no increase in the discount is allowable although this results in the value for duty exceeding the manufacturers' price.

In abolishing the order-in-council fixing the discount, the Dominion Government intends to make provision that the value for duty shall not include an advance over selling cost greater than in the ordinary course of business is added by manufacturers in the country of export.

Customs collectors have been warned that the reported exemption from duty of tourists' purchases in the United States up to the value of $100 has not yet been made, but awaits the decision of Parliament. Excise officers have been advised that Canadian whisky will enter the United States at a new low duty of $2.50 per gallon.

Departmental officials are now investigating costs of production in several United States industries with a view to further revisions in the tariff at the next session of Parliament and further revisions in regulations respecting values of duty.

'King's English' Scorned By American Professor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—"The King's English" was scorned yesterday by Arleigh B. Williamson, president of the American Association of Speech.

It is a "class language" and "an extraneous standard" for the American people he told the association's twentieth annual convention.

Condemning "a group of educated persons with some claim to literary fame" who "attempt to impose" English speech on Americans, he declared:

"Only those not fully acquainted with the history of social developments will seek to impose a class language upon democratically inspired America."

Professor Williamson is head of the public speaking department of New York University.

Gift Stamp Reprints Held Different From Originals

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gerard T. Beeckman of the Washington Bureau of Printing and Engraving, told the first American Philatelic Congress, here, that reprints of Postmaster General James A. Farley's "gift stamps" were "different from the original in color." Mr. Beeckman's statement was the latest development in a controversy among stamp collectors as to whether the reprints were exact duplicates of the originals.

Mr. Beeckman, in a paper entitled "The Farley Gift Stamps and Reprints," said the reprints were ordered "to offset or correct the difficulties that arose" after philatelists protested the action of the Postmaster General. He explained the difference in color resulted from the wearing down of engraving plates and the "impossibility" of two or more manufacturers to supply materials for the mixing of inks that are exactly alike.

Jury Disagrees in Case Of Iowa Attorney General

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 31 (AP)—Deadlocked 10 to 2 for acquittal, the District Court jury trying Attorney General Edward L. O'Connor on gambling conspiracy charges was dismissed Dec. 19. Judge Earl Peters sent the jury home at 2:50 p. m., after it had deliberated 51 hours without reaching a verdict.

Special Prosecutor H. M. Havner declined to discuss the case other than to say it was one about which "the least said the better." He admitted, however, he had expected a verdict of conviction. He gave no indication of whether he would press for a new trial. Mr. O'Connor said he would "demand a speedy retrial in order to receive a complete vindication to which I am justly entitled."

Children Barred

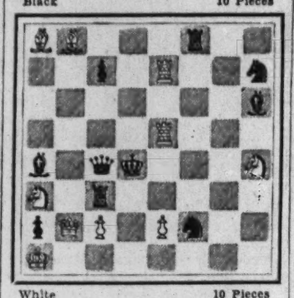
After a paper wad barrage spoiled a municipal band concert, city and band officials drew up a ruling requiring Salina, Kan., youngsters to be accompanied by adults at concerts.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1787
By M. Segers

Black 10 Pieces

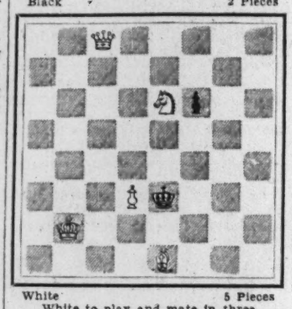


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, Holland-Belgium composing match, 1934.)

Problem No. 1788
By V De Barbieri

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, L'Enigmistica Popolare, 1935)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1785. Q-B7

No. 1786. 1. Q-R7 QxQ
2 Kt-B7
1. —— QxB
2. QxPch
1. —— BxB
2. Q-R2
1. —— QxKt
2. RxQch
1. —— P-R6
2. R-QB5ch

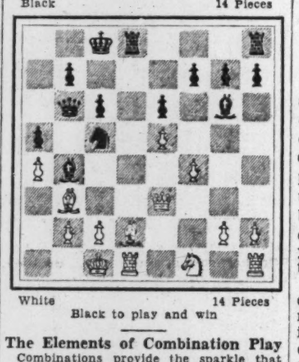
End-Game No. 284. Black mates: 1 R-B6ch (Black), PxR; 2 Q-K6ch, K-Kt3; 3 QxP (B6) ch, K-R2; 4 QxRch etc. Or 1 . . K-Kt; 2 Q-K8ch, K-R2; 3 Q-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 4 R-K8ch, B-B; 5 RxB mate.

End-Game

In introducing this ending, Reinfeld, in his "Elements of Combination Play," just published, writes: "To the unpracticed eye, White's position does not reveal any glaring weakness; and yet Black can win easily! Note the strong diagonal of the QB (equivalent to the diagonal QR2-KK18 on the K side), the awkward way in which White's pieces are huddled together, and the attack on White's KB. Black utilizes these factors by a masterly combination."

End-Game No. 285

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win

The Elements of Combination Play

Combinations provide the sparkle that makes the playing, and replaying, of games so interesting. In volume three of his Modern Chess Library, "The Elements of Combination Play," Reinfeld attempts to isolate and classify some of the more important of the ideas that have gone into the execution of master combinations. By a study of such ideas the player will be able to recognize such elements as may arise in actual over-the-board play, and formulate his own combinations accordingly. Combinations are, of course, weaknesses exploited, and it is very much easier for the player who has become acquainted with a master's exploitation of such weaknesses. Not that the player will come upon situations in which he can defeat his opponent with a combination identical with one in the book. But there will be common elements, and if the player is familiar with a number of master combinations, he can fit these elements together with more imagination. What the book really is is a schooling of the imagination, as applied to the combination.

The book consists of 96 positions, with appropriate introductions and analysis, each with a diagram. There are 100 pages. The price is $1.50, and the book may be secured from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York City.

At the end of the second round, Fine is leading the Hastings premier tournament, having defeated Flohr in the first round and Tylor in the second. Readers are reminded to look for cabled accounts of his progress.

In the twenty-fourth game, Euwe invested a P in a K-side attack on his sixteenth move. This P Alekhine saw fit to return on his twenty-third move. Simplifications left each player with two extra pawns on opposite wings, so that neither player could use his K to force his pawns to queen for fear that on the unguarded wing his opponent's pawns would be free to advance.

Twenty-fourth Game—Dutch Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 QR-Q	P-QKt3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	19 Q-B2	B-Kt2
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt5ch	20 Q-Kt6	Q-B2
4 B-Q2	B-K2	21 Q-Kt5	QR-Q
5 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	22 P-KR4	RxR
6 Kt-QB3	Castles	23 RxR	Kt-Q5
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	24 BxKt	PxB
8 Castles	B-B3	25 BxP	BxKt
9 KtxKt	PxKt	26 R-KB4	Q-R4
10 Kt-K	BxP	27 RxRch	KxR
11 BxP	BxKtP	28 Q-B4ch	Q-B2
12 BxPch	KxB	29 QxB	QxQ
13 Q-B2ch	K-Kt	30 PxQ	P-K4
14 QxB	Kt-B3	31 K-B	P-QKt4
15 Kt-B3	P-Q3	32 K-K2	P-B4
16 P-B5	PxP	33 K-K3	Drawn
17 B-B3	Q-K2		

The twenty-sixth game put Challenger Euwe two games ahead in his match with Alekhine, needing but a point and a half to assure him of the world's championship. On his twentieth move Alekhine either misjudged or overlooked a most inviting sacrifice of a piece for three center pawns. In their concerted march to queen these pawns triumphed, and made a new world's champion.

Twenty-sixth Game—Dutch Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	25 P-K4	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	26 PxP	B-Q5
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt5ch	27 P-K5	Q-K
4 B-Q2	B-K2	28 P-K6	R-KKt
5 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	29 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
6 Kt-QB3	Castles	30 R-KKt	BxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	31 RxB	Q-B3
8 Castles	P-QKt3	32 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt2
9 Q-B2	B-Kt2	33 PxKt	RxP
10 Kt-K5	KtxKt	34 Q-K3	R-K2
11 BxKt	BxB	35 Kt-K6	R-KB
12 KxB	Q-B	36 Q-K5	QxQ
13 P-Q5	P-Q3	37 PxQ	R-B4
14 Kt-Q3	P-K4	38 R-K	P-KR3
15 K-R	P-B3	39 Kt-Q8	R-B7
16 Q-K3	K-R	40 P-K6	R-Q7
17 P-B4	P-K5	41 Kt-B6	R-K
18 Kt-Kt4	P-B4	42 P-K7	P-Kt4
19 Kt-B2	Kt-Q2	43 Kt-Q8	K-Kt2
20 Kt-Kt3	B-B3	44 Kt-Kt7	K-B3
21 KtxP	BxB	45 R-K6ch	K-Kt4
22 KtxQP	Q-Kt	46 Kt-Q6	RxKP
23 KtxP	B-B3	47 Kt-K4ch	Resigns
24 Kt-Q2	P-KKt4		

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live

Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $80 up.

BRANDON HALL
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully renovated apartment, 6 rooms, maid's room, porch, fireplace; exclusive street off Beacon St. Asp. 9516

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5-room heated apartment, newly redecorated; electric refrigerator; heated garage; ideal location in Brookline. Call LONgwood 4893.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724 Huntington, W. Va.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 1214 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. Tel. Wake. 6020

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
358 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62719

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-112, Watertown, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

No Exclusive Claim On Auto Tag Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The woman who once asked the man at the counter if she could have an auto license plate colored to match the paint on her car would probably enjoy the perplexity of state officials in trying to select from the spectrum a combination of colors which not only differs enough from that used last year, but which also differs from those selected by near-by states.

As a matter of fact, they're seldom successful in drawing a combination not duplicated by a neighboring state, and of course, with 48 combinations of two colors needed, never successful in finding an exclusive one.

This year, tags on cars from Maryland, Maine, Illinois and Rhode Island will look alike, at least as to color. All will be white on black. Police also may become confused over whether a plate colored blue on white is from Washington, Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, or Arkansas. Orange or yellow, on black, is the most popular, nine states having adopted this combination in some form.

Fifteen states this year just reverse the colors they had last year. Blue—maybe it's the taxpayers' attitude that's reflected—appears in either the background or figures of 14 states.

Philadelphia Head Of Safety Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—The number of arrests made in Philadelphia during the past four years rather more than equals one quarter of the city's population. The total figure given in the report of Theodore F. Wood, director of safety, to the Mayor, is 527,206. More than 25 per cent of these arrests were for motoring offenses—a total of 144,722.

The towing squad, which removes illegally parked vehicles from congested downtown streets, hauled away 91,520 such automobiles. The owners, who are charged $6 to recover their cars from the garages to which they are taken, paid a total of $525,937.

During the four-year period Mr. Wood's department effected savings of $4,500,000, he reported. These resulted from renovation of police and fire stations with installation of modern heating and lighting systems, standardization of salaries in the director's office, elimination of the traffic division, and various other economies.

Manila Radicals Jailed To Ward Off Uprising

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Secret police arrested 11 known radical leaders today in an attempt to head off a rumored uprising of the extremist Sakdal Party.

The prisoners were grilled in an effort to ascertain plans for the uprising reportedly scheduled today or tomorrow. Today is Rizal Day, commemorating the execution of the Filipino patriot, Jose Rizal, by the Spaniards Dec. 30, 1896, for alleged conspiracy.

Army Men Promoted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold has been named assistant chief of the Air Corps. Two other promotions in the army high command, made by President Roosevelt, advanced Col. Frank C. Burnett to assistant adjutant general, with temporary geon general, with like temporary rank of brigadier general, and Col. Wallace DeWitt to assistant surrank.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Comfortable home for lady or couple (colored); conveniently located; references exchanged. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1443 B St., N. E.—Two rooms, kitchen and bath, furnished or unfurnished; entire second floor.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1023. CHARLES W COWMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street Boston

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE

Dead Storage $2 PER MONTH, Licensed bonded protection. Open 8 to 6. CENTURY WAREHOUSE CO., INC., Opp. Mass. Sta., 36 Scotia St., Boston. KEN. 4370.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

GOOD HOME for 3-year-old boy; prefer location immediate vicinity of Boston. Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ANNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses home assistants N Y C Un 4-8342

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Elec. Bldgs. N. J. Tel 2-5724

SPECIALIZING IN OFFICE PERSONNEL
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
90 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City PE 6-2279

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Colonial bedroom set, Gov. Winthrop desk, cedar chest, Duncan Phyfe dining set, easy chairs, studio couch, maple breakfast set, rugs, etc. B. H. I., No. 10 Union Square, Somerville, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

FOR part-time position, instructor in German for small group high school students. Tel. Rep. 6-4702, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER
For business couple in the country, where it is lonely. Want dependable young woman, capable of assuming full responsibility and duties of small house. Write Box F-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. MRS SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgawd 502

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

ACCOMMODATE few guests; loving, harmonious surroundings; beautiful country estate. Box 441, Mahwah, N. J.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. N. Y. C. Alg. 4-5147

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD, Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts
SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.—Light, warm rooms, quiet and homelike, permanent or transients. Tel. Com. 9109.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6697.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section: well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Large, light living room; fireplace, private bath; private family; furnished-unfurnished. Simon, 171 W. 71st St. Tra. 7-8492.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Need 20 women distribute mill products; generous commissions daily; experience unnecessary. WALDORF, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (young man), private, commercial; 17 years' experience; houseman; city-country. GEISELMAN, 520 Tinton Ave., c/o Erxleben, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMMODATOR (Colored) prepares, serves luncheons, dinners, parties, etc.; capable; references. Ken. 9176 or leave message Ken. 1964, Boston.

REFINED woman as companion; exp. handling correspondence, personal business; willing to do light housework; Christian Scientist preferred; honest service lovingly given. Write Box F-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED mature woman wishes position as companion, housekeeper or charge of motherless home; prefer vicinity Washington, D. C., or Philadelphia. Address Box 60, 1291 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the "Christian Science Sentinel," begins Bible Lecture Courses: MANHATTAN, Thursday afternoon and eve., Jan. 9th (3 courses); BROOKLYN, Friday eve., Jan. 10th; KEW GARDENS, Tuesday eve., Jan. 7th; MT. VERNON, Monday eve., Jan. 20th. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone UNi. 4-6318 (prel. 9-10 a. m.).

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
384 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5863 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Tuesday and Wednesday

SPECIAL SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE 95c

Frederics Vita-Tonic, $6.50

Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

BOND LAUNDRIES
offers you its conscientious
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service
Moderate Rates
All work done on premises.
Phone Or. 4-7575 317 Main St.
Cash and Carry 20%

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

For Diamonds and Watches
see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9.
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or 3-3106

Dainty Deb Shoppe
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
Thermique Permanent Wave.....8.00
Dainty Deb Special Wave 5.00
Shampoo ....50c Long Hair....75c
Finger Wave..50c Manicure....50c
35 SO. CLINTON STREET Or 5-9750

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng 3-4152

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216-216½-218 Main Street

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS

FUEL SERVICE, Inc.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
Beech and Railroad Ave. Hack. 3-0500

HOBOKEN

Steves
Beauty Parlor
1220 Washington Street
Tel. HOB 3-5922
Specializing in INDIVIDUAL HAIR STYLES, SELF-SETTING PERMANENTS, etc.
Dry hair may be corrected under our care.

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes

Moderately Priced
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Bergen 3-2943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
With each purchase of one quart bottle of Household Ammonia at 23c you will be given one Cannon dishcloth.
Watch for our Christmas Ad
177 Maplewood Avenue So. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

ANNUITIES
INSURANCE
(Every Known Form)
Property Management
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Extends Best Wishes for a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
and Desires to Express Appreciation of Your Patronage
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Ph. Montclair 3-0220-1

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Sacony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
By Trained Experts
25c
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanents $3 — $4 — $5 — $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST W ORANGE N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-8304

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-5462

MARINE SHOP
PHONE CLEANERS 6-0767 DYERS
627 PARK AVENUE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
138 EAST SIXTH STREET
TEL. PLFD. 6-0618

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel 6-0578

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Artist Model CORSELETTE
with Detachable Brassiere
Any Garment Fitted
Phone 6-2182 186 E. Front St., Plfd., N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

A-B-C AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS
R. G. RADIO COMPANY
175 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0043
Refrigerators Electrical Appliances
Radios Oil Burners

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel Ridge 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-6600 RUT. 2-6601

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD, N. J. WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Battery Service
"INGRAM"
Westfield Super Service
TEXACO PRODUCTS
226 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1166

WESTFIELD FLOWER GROWERS
Springfield Ave., near Nomahosan Park
FLOWERS
from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
639 BERGENLINE AVE.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

M. Wolpe
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Packard
and
Studebaker
Fenstermacher & Rems
26-32 N. Fifth Street, Allentown, Penna.

MURRAY AUTO CORP.
206 EAST HAMILTON STREET
Sales Ford Service

BETHLEHEM

As we have leased our building to the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., and are disposing of our furniture, including all living room, bedroom and dining room suites, rugs, odd pieces, bedding, etc., excellent values are available in better merchandise. Sale will continue until we vacate.
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
427 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
Clearance Sale of Our Women's Furred Coats

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH
Optometrist and Optician
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
11TH and PEACH STS Tel. 51-267

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

The Thing to Do . . .
Take . . . Give . . . Send
Whitman's Chocolates
The George A. Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 North Third

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Miss I. V. Frank
Specialist in Legal, Technical and Business Stenography
712 LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA
Phone: Rittenhouse 1691

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

RUSSELL L. MEDINGER
Florist
126 WEST CHELTON AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

JULIA MILLER'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE and MANICURE . . $1.00
PERMANENTS . . . $5-$7.50
1416 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Kin. 9056 Philadelphia

HAND-WROUGHT JEWELRY
STUDIO of MIRIAM ONE
242 SOUTH 17th STREET
Mon., Wed., Fri., 10 to 5
Sat. 10 to 2, or by appointment.
KINGSLEY 2962

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
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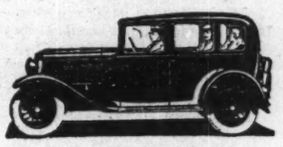

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LET us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—LOWELL.

Daily Features

TO MOURN a mischief that is past and gone, is the best way to bring fresh mischief on.—SHAKESPEARE.

Worth Knowing

NATIONS BELONGING TO THE LEAGUE HAVE A TOTAL POPULATION OF 1,500,000,000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Little 1936 Decides to Come

NINE — ten — eleven — twelve— little 1936 gave a long sigh of relief. This had been such a steep ladder for his small, chubby legs. But now he had reached the top and stood firmly on the high wall which surrounded the Place Where the Years Live.

At the foot of the ladder all the other years had gathered to watch him. He waved gayly to them and turned around. Suddenly the smile faded from his face. On the other side of the wall he could see the earth far, far below him.

"Why, I couldn't possibly jump 'way down there!" he exclaimed. "That's much too far for a little boy like me. I shall tell the other years that I can't go."

There was a gasp of surprise from all the other years when little 1936 slid back down the ladder. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—he was Something-or-Other B. C. but nobody was quite sure just what—had a year come back down the ladder of months.

"What has happened?" cried fat 1929.

"I'm not going to jump down to earth tonight at 12 o'clock," said little 1936 firmly. "It's too far away."

"But what will the people on earth do?" asked thin 1930.

Little 1936 hadn't thought of that. He hesitated a moment. "Oh, well,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Dropped Lightly Down

they can use 1935 over again," he decided. "I don't think they'll mind."

He hurried away before the other years could catch their breath and ask any more questions. As he passed the kitchen, Twentieth Century called to him.

"I've just made a batch of cookies," she said. "Don't you want some?" Of course he did. He sat down at a clean white time table and ate six date cookies.

"I thought you were ready to jump down to earth," said Twentieth Century, placing an hour glass of milk on the table.

Little 1936 drank half of the milk before he answered. "I don't want to jump so far; 1936 can stay on earth for another year," he explained.

"But what about the holidays?" she asked.

"The holidays?" he repeated in a puzzled tone.

Twentieth Century smiled. "Why, yes, you know each year takes down the holidays, carefully packed in a basket; 1935 has used all that he carried down with him."

"If I don't jump down, won't there be any holidays at all?" he asked.

"Not one," she told him. "No Christmas, no Fourth of July, no Thanksgiving—not a holiday for the children on earth."

Little 1936 stood up. "Then I will have to jump down," he said decidedly. "I didn't know what I was carrying in that basket. But now that I do know, I can't let the children on earth miss all their holidays."

Twentieth Century wrapped a dozen date cookies in a calendar. "Take these with you," she said. "And be quick—it's nearly twelve o'clock."

In a few minutes little 1936 was standing on top of the wall with the basket of holidays in his arms. Somewhere a clock struck solemnly 12 times, and he knew it was time for him to go.

He took a long breath and jumped out into space. To his great surprise two beautiful rainbow tinted wings unfolded on his shoulders. He had never even dreamed that he had wings. They carried him lightly and gently downward. It was such fun!

After a while he began to hear all sorts of strange noises—bells ringing, whistles blowing, people shouting and cheering.

"Why are the people on earth making all that noise?" he wondered. Just then 1935 passed by on his way up to the Place Where the Years Live.

"That noise is to welcome you," he told little 1936. "People are cheering because they are so glad that you are coming to earth."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Teaspoonsful" or "teaspoonfuls" (O. L. D.) — The correspondent writes:

Something that has puzzled me for a long time is this: When one speaks of "teaspoonfuls," is this correct? To me this has a very awkward sound, and I much prefer saying "teaspoonsful." However, I notice advertisements, and such, carry the words "teaspoonfuls," "washtubfuls," "potfuls," etc. Which is correct, and why? It seems to me that the "ful" shouldn't be made plural, as it is the "teaspoon" that is plural.

If a child were given three buckets full of sand, the youngster would have three buckets, each of which was filled with sand. If he were given three bucketfuls of sand, he would have the amount of sand which a bucket thrice filled would hold—but he would own no bucket.

In measuring for cooking, the housewife does not use three separate teaspoons in adding the equivalent of three teaspoons full of extract. A "teaspoonful" is the amount held by a teaspoon; and if she uses one teaspoon for the measuring, she adds three teaspoonfuls of extract.

Note that "basketful," "cupful," "handful," etc., are nouns which are made plural by the adding of "s." The plural of "tubful," for example, is "tubfuls," not "tubsful." Discriminate between six tubs full of water (six separate tubs) and six tubfuls (one filled six times).

Trespasses (T. L. L.)—The correspondent reports hearing it *tres'-pusses.*

Sound the word as three syllables, *tres'-pas-ez* (first *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, second *e* clipped-short). In the slow tempo of public worship, the *a* would take on the full intermediate value as in *ask.*

Author of poem (R. S. R.)—The inquirer would like to know who is the author of the following lines:

If you wish for kindness, be kind.
If you wish for truth, be true.
What you give of yourself you find;
The world is a reflex of you.

Will some reader kindly come forward with the information?

Brevities

Humorist: "The art of driving should be carefully studied before you actually start to drive a car," says a writer. And it is useful to know something of the art of driving a bargain is you propcse to purchase a second-hand one.

Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot: Those people who claim the country is ruined are trying mighty hard to get control of the wreck.

Detroit Free Press: Parents say a boy is more trouble, but you never hear them speak of getting a son "married off."

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: Things we'd like to know. Why are lawyers' arguments called briefs?

Guess Again Answers (8)

1. Yes. Ashes are not left by a bursting bubble; and a bubble in the hands could not well be a shadow.
2. Yes. "Exactly" modifies the adverbial conjunction "when."
3. Yes.
4. No. Naomi was Ruth's mother-in-law.
5. Yes. The area of Texas is 265,896 sq. mi., and that of Germany (including the Saar) is 180,936 sq. mi.
6. Yes—a thousand times yes!
7. Yes; because twice as much waste matter is discharged through the skin as through the lungs.
8. No. It was written by George Eliot.
9. No; not, at least, until it reaches the polar regions.
10. Yes. There are 5 in the United States, and 27 in other countries.

Warriors at Timber Line

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by W. A. Lacey, Boulder, Colo.

At Timber Line

By Irving Brant

Ye bitter, fierce, relentless winds of life,
Ye sudden blasts of sharp adversity,
Ye mockers of ambition's will-to-be,
Ye holders of sky-carnivals of strife,
I fear no more your frosty bladed knife!
Roar through the hills! Your rage is naught to me.
The shriek of your earth-rocking blizzardy
Turns musical. You are my spirit's fife.

For I have seen the trees at timber line
That you have raved at ten score years in vain,
Gnawed bare and branchless by your granite teeth.
Racked, gnarled, and dwarfed, the century tortured pine
Defies you with its root-life underneath.
Am I soul-sinued in a softer grain?

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Decorated Twigs

VERY attractive winter table decorations or wall pocket fillers may be made from twigs dipped in cold starch and rolled in sparkling artificial snow used for Christmas decorations. The attractiveness of these decorative bits depends upon the selecting of twigs which fit a particular vase or bowl, allowing graceful lines in the silhouette.

A high school girl of some artistic ability arranges these decorated twigs in 10-cent vases or bowls, and finds ready sale for them. She sells small ones, vase and all, for a quarter; and the larger ones she sells for 50 cents.—Ella H. H.

Daily Anecdote

A Silent Translator

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI, an Italian dramatist of the eighteenth century, although a prolific writer, was a man of few spoken words. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that his works contained five ideas on American independence.

Desirous of making voluminous Greek translations, he employed an intelligent young man of Florence to assist him. The assistant would slowly read aloud the translation which Alfieri, walking about the room with tablet and pencil, would write. If a sentence was read too quickly, or was not thoroughly understood by Alfieri, the latter would hold up his pencil, this being the signal for repetition. A tap of the dramatist's pencil on his tablet meant a resumptoin of the reading.

A slight bow dismissed the young man. For thirteen months these two worked on the Greek translations. And it is said that during the entire work Alfieri spoke scarcely a dozen words.

In Lighter Vein

Oratory

Addressing a political gathering, a speaker gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic. "I miss," he said, brushing away a not unmanly tear, "I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with." — *American Girl.*

"Where?"

"Where do you bathe?"
"In the spring."
"I didn't ask you when."—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

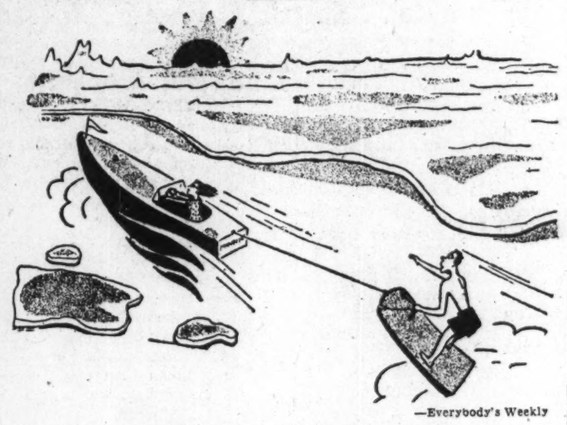
The Important Role

Bridegroom: "And now, dear, that we are married, let us have a clear understanding about our affairs. Do you wish to be president or vice-president?"

Bride (sweetly): "Neither. You be both. I'll just be the treasurer."

The Burden Bearer

"I'd like a book."
"Yes, ma'am—something light?"
"It really doesn't matter. My husband will carry it."



—Everybody's Weekly

"Have you tried that lever on the right?"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

State Laws vs. Bylaws

Question: If a statute governing religious corporations (as in New York) states that "the action of the meeting upon any matter or question shall be decided by a majority of the qualified voters thereon . . . except that bylaws can be adopted or amended only by a two-thirds vote," does any rule in Robert's Rules of Order requiring more than a majority vote apply. This question is prompted by the Question and Answer in the Monitor on Dec. 3.

Answer: It cannot be stressed too often that state laws are of higher rank than bylaws. Any rule in the bylaws which conflicts with the statute is of no effect; and this applies to all rules which may be in the parliamentary manual adopted in the bylaws.

The question in this department on Dec. 3 stated that the bylaws contained a provision that a majority vote shall decide any question "except otherwise provided" and that the state laws contain a "substantially similar provision." The importance of the phrase "unless otherwise provided" was pointed out, since that is the phrase that would make Robert's Rules of Order apply.

In New York State, it appears that the state law makes no such exception as "unless otherwise provided," but stipulates a majority vote for all questions or matters other than amendment of bylaws. Thus, in that State, a majority vote would be sufficient to elect officers and members, or to expel them, and to decide such questions as the previous question and objection to consideration, which in Robert's require a two-thirds vote.

Guess Again

8

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Does the following sentence involve a mixed metaphor: "We pursue the shadow until the bubble bursts an ! leaves nothing but ashes in our hands"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. In the following sentence, does an adverb modify a conjunction: "Tell me exactly when you will arrive"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Are "incentive" and "stimulus" synonymous? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Was Naomi the mother of Ruth? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Is Texas larger than Germany? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. After chicken or steak (or chops, etc.) has been fried, will the browning of flour in the grease and the adding of milk make southern gravy? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Is it true that the skin is spoken of as the "third lung"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Did Scott write "Silas Marner"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Does the International Date Line cross any land? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Are there more than 30 cities with populations in excess of 1,000,000? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

The Voter

"The great danger of today is ignorance at the polls. — *William Starr Myers.*

Gestures

"I have come to question 'gestures' as to how genuine they are."—*Mrs. Jackson Fleming.*

Advice from an Expert

"Anybody who can think can write."—*William Randolph Hearst.*

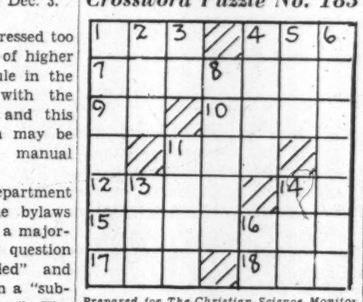
Brave Britain

"I would feel a little unsafe in the world without the British." — *Mrs. Jackson Fleming.*

Intellect Versus Wisdom

"Intellect may dazzle; wisdom shines eternally." — *Louis Albion Sloman.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 183



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Equality
4. Compact mass
7. Crystalline compound
9. Musical note
10. Persia
11. Enclosure
12. To refuse sanction
14. By
15. Flow out
17. Floor covering
18. Wicked

Down

1. Idle chatter
2. Winglike part
3. Sun-god
4. Strong and flexible
5. Collection of sayings
6. Signified
8. Element
11. Male of red deer
13. Bird
14. Malay-Negrito savage
16. Jewish month

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

After Many Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A FARMER took his small son to the city, and while attending to errands elsewhere, left the child at a grocery store. Before setting out, the farmer instructed the child that he was not to get in the way, nor touch anything in the store, and that he was to remain near a particular counter until called for. The farmer probably did not notice that the "parking place" selected was a candy counter.

The child walked back and forth, back and forth, but did not even so much as lay his finger on the showcase, though his eyes all but devoured both case and contents.

It was the child's punctilious obedience which so attracted the grocer to him that he stopped in his busy Saturday morning activities to talk to the child. He found him shy, and his questions were answered guardedly. But to the question, "Do you like candy?" the expected affirmative answer came unhesitatingly. But to the following one, "Would you like some?" the grocer was astonished when the child answered, even more quickly, "No, sir."

His quick answer was as if he feared a delay would tempt him too far. He added, still hurriedly, "Papa can't afford to buy us candy. Our corn brought us only 15 cents a bushel."

"Don't you ever have candy?"

"Oh, yes, sir. But not store candy. We make candy sometimes from sorghum molasses."

The grocer continued busy at the candy counter. "If your papa could afford to buy store candy, which kind would you buy?"

"That kind's the prettiest," the child answered, pointing to a striped stick, its red and white twists gleaming in the sun.

Before the boy realized what was happening, the grocer had placed in his hands a paper bag with a generous supply of the striped candy.

Thus was an entire family made happier; for none of the seven children had tasted "store" candy before.

Shortly after this incident the farmer moved his family to a distant state, where the child grew to manhood and became a very successful businessman. His advice was often sought, and he traveled widely, giving expert counsel.

One day he received a telegram to come to the town where he got his first "store" candy. At his earliest opportunity be inquired about the grocer. He found that the man had been a too generous creditor, and now seemed unable to meet his own obligations. Immediately he called upon his old friend; and before he departed financial arrangements had been made for the grocer to continue his business.

The grocer was overcome by the kindness. The man explained that it was merely the returns from an investment which had been made many years ago.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 36

E. From Saul to the Captivities.

2. The reigns of David (40 years), Solomon (40 years) and of Rehoboam (17 years) to the revolt of the 10 tribes, I Sam. 16-30, II Sam., I Kings, I and II Chr.

a. *The reign of David* (Hebrew "well-beloved")

(1) His early life before his introduction to the court of Saul:

Youngest son of Jesse, son of Obed, son of Boaz and Ruth of Bethlehem Judah, Ruth 4:22; I Sam. 17:12

Childhood and youth, I Sam. 16:10-11; I Chr. 2:13, 15; Mat. 1:6

A beautiful, ruddy youth, 16:12

Chosen by Jehovah to succeed Saul as king, 16:1-11

Anointed by Samuel, 16:13

(2) At the court of Saul:

Is recommended to soothe Saul's distemper, I Sam. 16:16-20

Becomes Saul's armorbearer, 16: 17-23

Pacifies Saul with his harp, 16: 23

Subdues the Philistines by slaying Goliath, ch. 17

His valorous act won both Saul and his son Jonathan, 18:1-4

Saul sets David over his men of war, 18:5

Saul jealous because of the praise David won, 18:6-16

Hoping to ensnare David, Saul gives his daughter Michal in marriage to him, 18:17-21

Requires foreskins of 100 Philistines as a dowry, 18:22-25

David secures 200 foreskins and secures his wife, 18:27-28

Saul's enmity increases, 18:29

Jonathan's love for David, 18:1; 19:1

Saul seeks to kill David; he is saved by Jonathan and Michal, 19:1-19

Saul pursues and persecutes David, 19:10, 11, 19, 22; 21:10; 22:1-8

David makes a covenant with Jonathan, 20:1-17

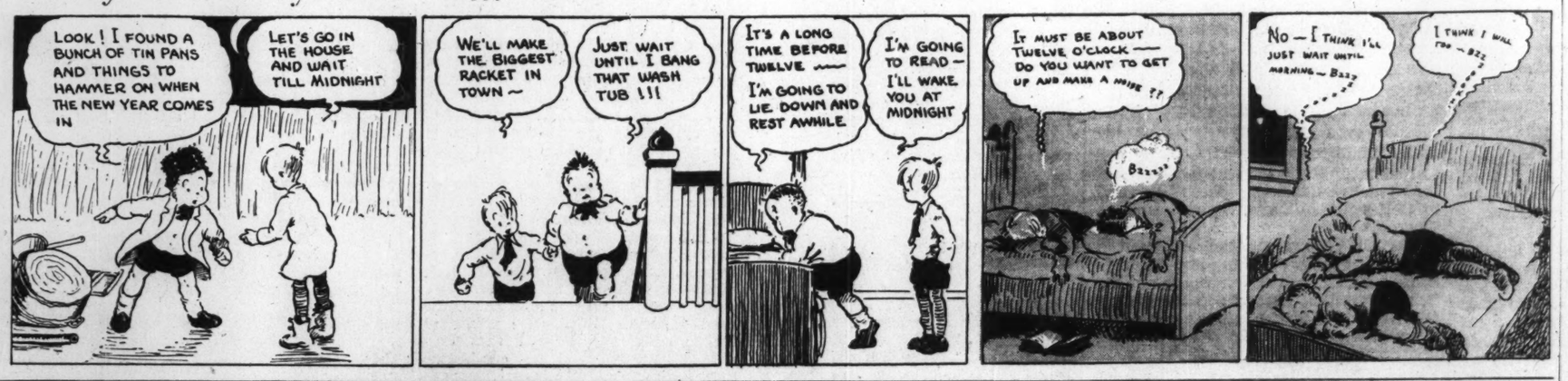
Jonathan informs David of Saul's purpose toward him, 20:18-42

David's visit to Ahimelech and Achish, priests of Nob, 21:1-10

(To Be Continued Daily)

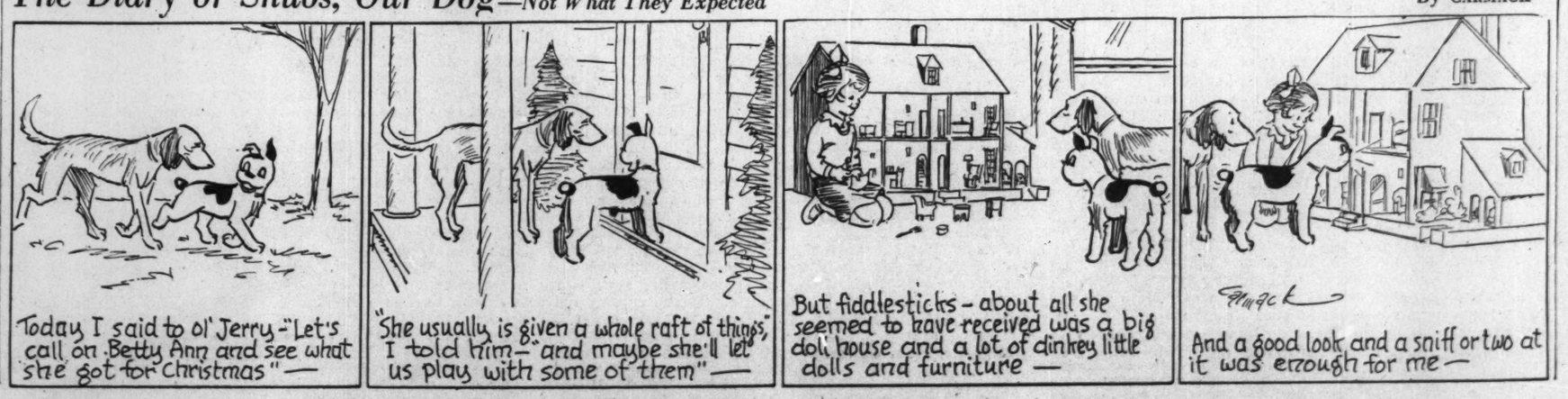
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Happy New Year

By LE PELLEY


LOOK! I FOUND A BUNCH OF TIN PANS AND THINGS TO HAMMER ON WHEN THE NEW YEAR COMES IN
LET'S GO IN THE HOUSE AND WAIT TILL MIDNIGHT
WE'LL MAKE THE BIGGEST RACKET IN TOWN —
JUST WAIT UNTIL I BANG THAT WASH TUB !!!
IT'S A LONG TIME BEFORE TWELVE —
I'M GOING TO LIE DOWN AND REST AWHILE
I'M GOING TO READ — I'LL WAKE YOU AT MIDNIGHT
IT MUST BE ABOUT TWELVE O'CLOCK — DO YOU WANT TO GET UP AND MAKE A NOISE ??
BZZZZZ
NO — I THINK I'LL JUST WAIT UNTIL MORNING — BZZ
I THINK I WILL TOO — BZZ

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Not What They Expected

By CARMACK


Today I said to ol' Jerry - "Let's call on Betty Ann and see what she got for Christmas" —
"She usually is given a whole raft of things," I told him — "and maybe she'll let us play with some of them" —
But fiddlesticks - about all she seemed to have received was a big doll house and a lot of dinkey little dolls and furniture —
And a good look and a sniff or two at it was enough for me —
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Congressional Show Begins

ONE of the mysteries of Washington is why so many people crowd for admission to the galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives on the opening day of a session of Congress. The proceedings of that first day are purely formal and perfunctory, not quite equal either to the full imagery of a Lord Mayor's show or the solemnity of a Supreme Court sitting.

It can be understood why many would like to hear the President's message delivered or later listen to the climax of debate on some major legislative issue. But the opening day is merely routine. So, to tell the truth, is much of the every-afternoon performance which the two houses put on thereafter during a period of months. This refers to the regular formal sessions which sometimes of course include important debates and critical votes, but at other times are only a symbolic front and a final ratification for the more laborious and substantial part of the work that keeps congressmen busy.

It is too bad that the show is not a better one, more representative and more inspiring. For one of the mysteries from the viewpoint of the tourist visitor who sits in the galleries during a routine congressional day is expressed in such frequent questions as, "How do they ever get anything done?" Or "How is it the country goes along as well as it does if that is the way it is run?"

The fact is that no one except members of Congress ever see the major part of the work of Congress, because that work is done in committees—not in the bulky unwieldy sessions of the whole House or Senate but in small, regularly selected groups studying special subjects. There are committees on taxation, foreign affairs, agriculture, industry, commerce, banking, defense, pensions, labor, land policy, civil service, post offices, territories and so forth. No man can be an expert on all these subjects. Hence congressmen divide up their work by specializing, and on subjects outside his specialty a member usually consults the judgment of the committee or of members on it whose opinion he respects.

These committees hold hearings, most of which are public; and to anyone who would get a rounded picture of legislative work it is recommended that he attend some of these hearings as well as sit in the gallery. He will then learn in what detail the effects of some proposals are examined. But, of course, the decisions of the committees are made in executive session—that is, behind closed doors.

At this point there may be some whisper about oligarchy or ring rule, but the committee system brings more varied mentalities to play on a given question than would a dictatorship, and more trained mentalities than would a rule of the mob. It was not without reason that the Constitution of the United States was formulated under a rule of secrecy and then submitted for acceptance.

The opening ceremonies of Congress take place Friday, but in a very actual sense Congress has been in session a month or more. During that length of time numerous members of the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives, probably the most important of either house just at the moment, have been at work in Washington, conferring with the director of the budget, hearing heads of departments, dividing into subcommittees on particular activities and combing the lists of expected expenditures. Their report will be the basis of congressional action.

Perhaps in these next few months you will be one of the many visitors who sit looking down into the chamber of the Senate some dull day when an uncolorful member amid an array of empty seats is droning into the record a list of petty private claims bills. Or you may watch the antics of the House of Representatives some afternoon when the chief order of business seems to consist of heckling and jollying some ebullient speaker into silence. If so, you may remember that this is only one ring of the circus and that the other two are carrying on to more serious purpose in committee rooms, cloakrooms and offices wherever members of Congress discuss with each other or their constituents the business of the Government.

Need Knows No Borders

ENDING federal relief and turning responsibility back to states and municipalities is fine. It involves some kickbacks, however, which cannot be ignored. One of these is exemplified in the statement by Frederick I. Daniels, New York State Relief Administrator, that the cessation of federal relief for transients will leave 2500 persons in New York City to face stark hunger. This is because of residence requirements in state relief laws and the inadequacy of private charities to take up the load.

At the same time, Harold Baumes, assistant director of the Virginia League of Municipalities, remarks in the league's magazine that many persons necessarily are moving from place to place, some to reach a destination and some because they have nothing better to do, and that apparently each community is trying to get rid of these people only to receive a new batch of transients from its neighbors.

The artificiality of political boundaries is to blame for many of the shortcomings in efforts to deal with need through governmental instead of private agencies. Another instance is the report from three counties in Maryland that eighty-seven men remain unemployed because they live too far away to be able to reach the WPA jobs available for them. Quite likely work in other counties would be nearer for many of them.

Sometimes, of course, private philanthropies are likewise limited in their view. The case could probably be duplicated of a man who contributed several years to the community chest in the city where he was employed but when he lost his job could get no aid because he lived just outside the city limits. But in general, private charities have more flexibility than public or municipal welfare departments.

At least they must develop that quality if they are to absorb the load that is going to overflow upon them as relief is turned back from the Federal Government to the states. Citizens who hope to see tax loads lightened by this process must nevertheless be prepared to give either through private organizations or personal benefactions. Yes, personal, for after all what is so flexible or adaptable to need as is direct help from individual to individual?

Beer and Beauty

ALTHOUGH quite a lively war is being waged between the distillers and the brewers in their battle to make a nation respectively drinkers of whisky or beer, there is one common ground on which they unite. "Teach American women how to drink," is the avowed objective of both sides.

The distillers adopt serious tactics. They are strong for the rights of women. "Whether or not women choose to drink is their own business," declared one of their feminine propagandists at a gathering of wine and liquor makers and distributors held in Chicago. She added: "Our minds are made up to drink over the bars and we will." Reach the women and you reach the home, is the theory. And how it works! Witness the shooting of her sixteen-year-old son by a "society" woman a few weeks ago during a drunken quarrel at a Thanksgiving *(sic)* party where those present had "made up their minds to drink."

Brewers, on the other hand, have gone "romantic." One of their feminine spokesmen held the floor at the United States Brewers' Association in Los Angeles recently. "To increase your percentage of beer consumed by women," the lady told the brewers, "bring out the latest romance of your famous beer gardens. Appeal to their eye, to their vanity." Beauty parlors, beware of the competition of beer!

Lord Reading

THE life of Lord Reading holds a message peculiarly appropriate to these times. Limitation, or denial, of opportunity is almost everywhere a theme of personal complaint or sociological discussion. Some of the chief endeavors of governments are directed toward the relief of those whose hopes are felt to have been thwarted by conditions beyond their control.

The first opportunity the Marquess of Reading enjoyed in a man's world was that of doing the menial and semimenial tasks that fell to him as a cabin boy named Rufus Isaacs. Son of a London fruit merchant in comfortable circumstances, the young Isaacs nevertheless followed inclinations to try another sort of life without even such advantages as his father might have provided. Later he was to remember those days aboard a vessel that touched Calcutta because he found himself again in India, but this time as Viceroy.

A brilliant law career stretched between the days of brass polishing and Viceroyship—a career that now forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of British law. Lord Reading's name has often been coupled with that of Disraeli, another Jew whose services Great Britain will long remember. As Lord Chief Justice of England, as Ambassador to Washington, as a cabinet minister, as Viceroy of India, and finally as one of England's "elder statesmen" whose private advice was often sought, Lord Reading distinguished himself as one of the outstanding Englishmen of his time.

The circumstances in which his career began make him interesting to Americans as well as to his own countrymen. American history has been so frequently enriched by the rise of men of great ability from obscure beginnings that a similar ascent in another country always touches a sympathetic spot in the American makeup. Americans are proud of the opportunities which have existed in their land for men of whatever station. They respond wholeheartedly to evidences of similar opportunities in that country which Lord Reading hoped to bring into closer co-operation with theirs.

The Webbs on Russia

Book News of the Day

SIDNEY and Beatrice Webb once more display their peculiar gift for combining orderly mastery of dry-as-dust detail with eager faith in the prospect of a brave, new world. The Soviet Union provides an admirable field for the exercise of this talent. It is really useful to have such a meticulous exposition as SOVIET COMMUNISM: A NEW CIVILIZATION. 2 vols. (London: Longmans. 35s.; New York: Scribner. $5 each) of the way in which political and social life is ordered under the Bolshevist dispensation.

The exposition is lucid and accurate. The authors show how the "Soviets," adopted almost by chance in 1917, first as a slogan, then as the representative unit of the Bolshevist governmental machine, have been made the basis of the whole structure. You begin at the bottom with the local town or village Soviet, and work your way up through the hierarchy to the Tsik (its full title is "the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets"), which has been compared, not altogether happily, with the parliaments of western countries, and the Sovnarkom (or Soviet of People's Commissars) which is the counterpart of the "Cabinet" or "Ministry" elsewhere. But every organ, at every stage of the hierarchy, is permeated and, in practice, directed by "party members."

If Mr. and Mrs. Webb had confined themselves to an analysis of the machine, their work would have been beyond praise. But the propagandist will every now and then break in on the scientist, and criticism is provoked by many of their comments on the spirit in which the machine works. When, for instance, one is told that there is "little or no sign of general disapproval" of the activities of the G. P. U., one wonders whether the authors know anything of the age-long tradition of fatalism governing the attitude of the average Russian to his Government, or of the risks to which the disapprover of the G. P. U. would be exposed.

In fact, the reader of this excellent book will be constantly asking questions to which it is not easy to find an answer. What are we to say of authors who on page 584 assure us that "there is authority for saying" that conditions at the Solovetsk prison camp have much improved in the last five years, and on page 585 reprove another writer for relying on "hearsay evidence" about the same camp? The propagandist of the former page has not succeeded in coming to terms with the critic of the latter.

E. H. C.

An Expectant Pair

Shadows Flee Newfoundland

I STOOD on an old wooden wharf in St. John's and contemplated as beautiful a craft as I have seen in any port of the world. She was a three-masted schooner of yacht-like lines, trim yet stanch, speedy yet capable of withstanding the severest of North Atlantic gales. Indeed, she often had need to, because she was one of the sturdy Newfoundland fleet of sail-carriers to the West Indies, sometimes even to the Old World, one of the few remaining survivors of the brave days of "wooden ships and iron men."

Presently I noted a weather-scarred but cheery face regarding me a little quizzically from the cabin companionway. Here, I thought, is a typical Newfoundlander, probably from one of the remoter "outports," a sailor of sail such as the clipper era knew, and doubtless a genial fellow withal. I smiled upon him and he responded cordially.

"Come aboard," he invited, in curiously mild tones for a Western Ocean seaman. "Come aboard. We're just havin' a bit of a mug-up below. Come down an j'in us."

"Below" was a cuddy about six feet by ten, with a few berths along the sides and a narrow hanging-table between them. It was teatime, a function as zealously observed in a Newfoundland fisherman as in an English vicarage, if perhaps a little less daintily.

"Aye, we're all from Burim Bay yonder," said the skipper, as he handed me a "mug" half an inch thick. "'Tis a bit out o' the way, mebbe, but it's peaceful like."

"And how are things getting on in Newfoundland?" I asked.

"Better," he said unhesitatingly. "Oh, aye, a lot better since the Old Country took hold. The folks along the coast was bad off. Not much to eat, even, an' that getting less all the time. Now the Government backs the stores in their givin' credit to the fishermen. Fish prices have improved a lot, too, so the boys can make enough to settle their bills at the end of the year an' have a little something left over. Which is a lot better than three or four years ago."

There is no doubt of the marked improvement in Newfoundland since the reversion to colonial status under a British Commission. In fact, it may be asserted categorically that the shadows have fled, that the grave crisis of a few years ago is a thing of the past, even that the island, this oldest of all British colonial possessions, is headed toward a real prosperity.

The island's industries are few, chiefly lumbering and the fisheries, with the paper mills at Grand Falls and Corner Brook the only large manufacturing activities. The former of these supplies the Harmsworth newspaper interests in England, and the latter produces mostly for American buyers. Each factory comprises a considerable town in itself, and that at Corner Brook possesses a large modern hotel often visited by American tourists for the extensive salmon fisheries in the vicinity.

For one reason and another the output of both mills has increased notably during the past two years and that has extended the logging operations throughout the island and given employment to many of the long jobless. In addition one of the outstanding accomplishments of the new government has been to expand the market for Newfoundland dried fish and to secure better prices. Out of that has been born a new era for the remote coast communities known as "outports," a better era than they have known for some years.

Newfoundlanders are a sturdy, self-reliant folk and not easily disheartened. There seems to be something in them still of the spirit of intrepid John Cabot who, in 1497, landed at Cape Bonavista on the northeast coast in a vessel of fifty tons manned by only seventeen seamen after a passage from Bristol of fifty-three days. They are a proud people, too, and to abandon Dominion status was something of a wrench. But the result has well justified the temporary sacrifice and no doubt within a few years there will be the possibility of a return to the former political position.

But whatever its politics Newfoundland is a country of rare scenic charm, of a summer climate that rarely knows heat, of a glorious autumn when nature, little affected yet by human contact, offers a wealth of rich coloring and a zestful air. The island people, whether in the towns, the woods or the outports, are generally of a simple, homely sort, notably hospitable and eager to entertain visitors to their outpost world.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Not By Might

By Frank L. Perrin

AT THE moment, while the people of the United States more or less patiently await the echo of the opening guns in the forthcoming political campaign, too many seem inclined to be casual spectators rather than interested and active investigators and volunteer participants. The temptation seems to be to remain quiescent along the side lines until one or more of those who have been mentioned as candidates who might hope successfully to oppose the party now in power have built up an imposing and formidable machine capable of overwhelming whatever factional opposition might be met in the camp of the Republicans. There remains that fiction in American politics which would make it appear that a political party is great, that it is grand, or that, because of its age, it should be clothed in that dignity which befits its years.

Happily, however, that tradition is fading. In recent times we have seen much of the interior of the stalking horse which fancy and fable have built up. We have discovered that underneath the tinsel and the paint there is a rather crude and clumsy machine which is in no sense automatically operated, but which functions only by the human power imparted to it by those who, wittingly or unwittingly, serve as puppets or slaves, seeking the rewards, rich or meager, allotted to them.

* * *

I am quite inclined to the conviction that the glory and grandeur of even the grandest, most glorious and hoariest of the political parties has departed. It seems no longer to possess the power to awe and fill the straggling marchers with an enthusiasm the source of which could never be discovered or traced after the election returns were counted. Along the line of march and in the no man's land between the front lines of battle there may be found, always, the wrecks of false hopes, the telltale evidences of tragedies silently enacted, the tattered banner of some leader, victorious or defeated, whose name was anathema upon the lips of some soldier of the legion who sought rest and oblivion, and possibly found it, in the Algiers of frustrated hope.

There remains, therefore, if this somewhat intimate view is correct, no flag-bedecked amphitheater or towering circus tent into which even the most eloquent and persuasive of the old-school political ringmasters and spellbinders can hope to induce the people to gather. It is not that the people are not interested and eager. They are, I am convinced, both alive to the need of the hour and determined to seek and find a remedy and a solution to the tremendously important economic and social problems to be solved.

The problems to be solved are, unquestionably, complex enough and vital enough to demand the most serious consideration. But this solution is simple when the right rule or formula is discovered and applied. Realizing this, it is not to be wondered at that millions of Americans are being awakened to the conviction that in the effort to find our way out of an embarrassing economic entanglement we have all been decoyed and hampered by those who have injected too much of political theory and partisan selfishness into the panaceas prescribed.

* * *

The experimental processes thus resorted to, always with the promise of a change of medicine tomorrow or next month, are expensive and harmful. They are expensive because they impose an increasingly heavy burden upon industry and upon invested capital. They are harmful because repeated failures tend to destroy faith in the wisdom, if not in the intent of the political prescriptionist in charge of the case.

A friendly medical doctor in a section of the country with which I have been long familiar once pointed out to me in his inner office a cabinet in which were rows of bottles filled with tablets of varying colors. He said they were all mildly medicated with what, he insisted, was a quite harmless preparation. These, the good doctor explained, were prescribed for patients who insisted that they needed attention and his considerate care. White tablets, for instance, were administered for a day or two; then, if relief was not obtained, pink tablets, and red or green or yellow tablets thereafter. About the third or fourth day, my friend chuckled, the patient was fully recovered. "And he would have been as well off without the medicine," said the indulgent philosopher.

It may be that the people most concerned in the effort to discover an effective antidote for what they have imagined was the cause of their economic unrest will come to realize that they have taken too much political medicine. The compounders and dispensers of these nostrums will continue to prescribe them, just as my doctor friend did, so long as they are demanded and accepted. The opportunity, now, is for a commoner courageous enough and wise enough to lead the way out of the mesmeric fog which hangs above and around the political house of magic.

The Wide Horizon

Panama—a Land Divided

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

PANAMA CITY

NAPOLEON once referred to the Suez as the "wasplike waist of the British Empire." Then, of course, there was no Suez Canal. The Panamanians, however, prefer to think of the Panama Canal as "the bridge of the world," and of their republic as "The land that divided so the world might be united." The canal is a fact which has brought to realization many fanciful dreams, many of which were dreamed long before the canal was begun. Isthmuses by their very nature seem to inspire ideals of union, co-operation and solidarity, and Panama, ever since it was the knot which kept the Spanish Empire knit together, has been the scene of congresses and conferences of an international character.

It has been a bridge, too. Over it Mayan influences spread to northern South America, and across it traveled American goods destined for Spain and Spanish goods, for America. Across the old Cruces trail forty-niners wended their way to ships which were to carry them to the gold fields of California.

That is the most important Panamanian reality of the moment. Here the traveler finds the whole world to shop from. Here he finds every race and creed and culture. Here are turbaned Hindus, pig-tailed Chinese, almond-eyed Japanese, British and Spanish Negroes, San Blas Indians, Spanish Peruvians, "white" Americans and Spanish Panamanians. They own, operate or manage stores, restaurants, salesrooms, hotels, light and power companies, streetcars and taxis, railroads and ships, schools and churches. And even among the animals there is racial and cultural confusion. Retired American Army mules haughtily wag their big ears at little Spanish burros that pass with quick Señorita-like steps.

* * *

Of necessity two elements in this scene will never fuse and become amalgamated. The Canal Zone is a strip of American territory where thousands of civilians and many more army and navy men and women lead a life which, though adapted to tropical conditions, is American in almost every detail. There are no physical barriers between the "zonite" and the Panamanians, but the cultural and artificial barriers which separate them are enormous. Like *nouveaux riches* many zonites look down with condescension on their neighbors across the line, and though the Panamanians wince they must accept a situation they are helpless to alter.

Within Panama itself is another group which remains somewhat aloof and leads its own life almost completely independent of that of the republic which acts as its host. This is the British Negro from Jamaica and other British possessions who was brought, first by France, and then by the United States to dig the "big ditch." Thousands of them live and work in Panama and though funds have been obtained to repatriate them only about 500 have taken advantage of the opportunity to go back home. Like others they prefer to stay in Panama.

These Negroes have their own schools and churches, their own clubs and quarters, their own social life and businesses. Many of them never learn Spanish, though the bilingual Negro is in demand for public services where the two languages are needed, as happens in many institutions which cater to Panama's polyglot public. They rarely intermarry with the Spanish or Panamanian Negroes and show the same sort of condescension toward them which the American "white" displays toward the Panamanian "white."

* * *

Unfortunately, as in Cuba, some American ideas with respect to race have appeared to complicate the racial problem of Panama. There is prejudice among and against many groups. Unhealthy superiority and inferiority attitudes deepen the cleavages between races and retard the cultural and the possible racial fusion which may or might come.

Already the Panamanian melting pot is beginning to melt. Mixtures can be seen on every street and in almost every home. But it is interesting to note that race as such is far less important than culture. And were there eyes to note these facts in Panama itself, much of the prejudice now extant would vanish as if by magic.

The Canal which divides the nation in two and the American zone with its integrated but isolated colony separate what the Panamanians had hoped would be united. They are awakening to the problem and cherish the hope that the new treaty between themselves and Washington will make possible the bridging of the growing gap between Panama and the United States, as even the Panama Canal is bridging the gap between East and West, and between North and South.

Zonites can help by being less "superior" and more human. Washington can help by permitting the Panamanian Government freer opportunity to build roads across the Isthmus. And all those who have come from far and farther to make Panama their new home can help by playing the game in a co-operative spirit. Panama has taken all comers in good part up to now. But as a sovereign state she can make it uncomfortable for the foreigner and force him to seek repatriation. But an idealist would like to see a future Panamanian culture arising from all that the world has to offer. The elements are all there.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1935

The Bells Ring—"In a Sort of Runic Rhyme" Page Eight

English in Miniature

Easier to Learn Than Most Languages, and Already Familiar to 500,000,000 Persons, One Simple Vocabulary May Permit General Conversation, and So Encourage Understanding

By Janet Rankin Aiken

CAN THE WORLD BE SAVED for peace by English words? Can wars be avoided and the brotherhood of man appear in consequence of the general acceptance of some form of English as the international language? And can anything be done to make English spread even faster than it is now doing—to make the learning of it easier and more effective, throughout the world? These are some of the questions which are now under consideration by linguists and educators in various countries, and several answers have been making themselves heard.

These answers are all apparently in the affirmative. World English has been accepted in theory and is being formulated in practice. The vocabulary is being divested of its excess of words, with a view to making English more efficient. English words are being marshaled in companies to fight for enlightenment and against Mars.

Out of numerous scientific studies there is being evolved a minimum English language intended to facilitate the process of learning and using English in travel, trade, diplomacy, science and art. The movement toward a universal language, which in the past produced Volapuk, Esperanto, Ido, Interlingua, Novial and many other artificial or manufactured tongues, is today shifting toward a modification of English as the medium through which to bind peoples in brotherhood.

* * *

It is well known that, comparatively speaking, English is an easy language to learn; that it has certain natural advantages over other dialects such as French and German, which make it more suited for world use. English has a natural gender, an uninflected adjective, and a verb far less complex in its conjugation than the verb of such tongues as Russian or Spanish. While not the completely "grammarless" speech it is sometimes represented as being, still English is comparatively easy to "pick up" by a foreigner of whatever nation, and this fact has undoubtedly contributed largely to its remarkable numerical spread during the past century.

And this very fact of numbers is a leading argument for English, rather than Esperanto, French, Chinese or any other natural or artificial system, as the world language. Not only is English today the native or the official language of about 500,000,000 persons, or one third of all people on earth, but it is used in more than half of the world's radio stations, the world's newspapers, the world's correspondence. No tongue is at present so widely diffused as English, none covers so much of the earth's surface, and none is used so generally as a medium of communication.

If this were the whole story there would be nothing to do but watch English spreading far and wide over the world, with universal brotherhood and mutual understanding as its goal. But, alas, it must be admitted that, with all its advantages, English has also its defects as a language, and that these are such as seriously to hamper its being mastered by the foreign student. Briefly, these defects are three in number. First, English has too many words. Estimates of the vocabulary vary from 250,000 to a couple of million, but it is agreed that English has more words than any other modern or ancient dialect, and, worse, that too many of these words are in general use. Estimating that the average learner can easily master 1000 words a year, it would take about 20 years to learn the words necessary for reading the London Times intelligently. Synonyms abound; the thesaurus lists some hundred words meaning ugly. The vocabulary handicap is a real barrier to the worldwide adoption of English.

A second disadvantage of English is a complicated idiom centering chiefly in verb and preposition. The preposition particularly is the despair of the foreigner, and even native speakers now and then have trouble choosing between *of* and *for*, *to* and *with*. And verbs are little better. The present perfect tense (*He has walked*) causes considerable difficulty to the European learner, while the Oriental has even greater trouble with English tenses and inflections.

The third main difficulty of English is its unnatural spelling. Here a phonetic language like Russian has a tremendous advantage over English. Learning to spell is no joke for the native or foreign student and, in spite of the efforts of reformers and idealists, little seems likely to be done about it.

* * *

Moreover, a real problem is presented to the teacher of English to foreigners by the simple fact that some one word must be learned first, some other second, and so on. Which are the most important words of English, the most useful for the student to master, the ones with which he can go farthest in understanding and making himself understood? Which words will serve best the four aims or aspects of language—speaking, writing, hearing and reading?

* * *

Over a century ago, Jeremy Bentham, the great jurist, made the suggestion that the English vocabulary be drastically simplified so as to include only the words indispensable for general communication, words by means of which any subject might be discussed in direct and simple fashion. Such a reduced vocabulary would automatically reduce the difficulties of idiom and spelling, merely by affording fewer words to learn. It would solve the speaking and writing problems by giving the student adequate equipment with which to express his ideas. And while it would not at first give him the larger vocabulary needed for listening and reading generally, still it is well known that this reading vocabulary is comparatively easy to acquire, and could be gained gradually after the mastery of the minimum word list.

In other words, the use of a selected vocabulary would not be a permanent substitute for standard English; it would be a practical means of speaking and writing correctly, and a scientific approach to a mastery of a larger reading-hearing equipment. The student would be told, "These are the best words for you to learn to begin with, because with them you can say or write anything you please in English, and also read selected material. A larger vocabulary will come later, but this is what you need now."

* * *

And so within the last decade not one but numerous attempts have been made to find the most useful words of the English language. One obvious way was to discover which words are most frequently found in actual use. Studies by Horn, Thorndike and others have given us this information, and it is a safe assumption that the hundred commonest English words will all figure in a limited vocabulary unless there is some special reason for their exclusion. Beyond that, the frequency test may break down, as there are some word pairs, such as *quick* and *fast*, *big* and *large*, which are both very common, but not both needed in a minimum English.

Among the selected vocabularies which have appeared recently are Ogden's Basic English, West's Definers, West's Learn-to-Speak, Palmer's IRET English, Swenson English, Eaton's Cognate Meanings and my own Little English. These vocabularies range in size from 300 to 2000 words and hail from points as widely separated as New York and Tokyo. Each has its merits as an attempted solution of the general problem.

Of them all, the best known as well as the pioneer is Basic English, the creation of the Englishman, Mr. C. K. Ogden. Basic claims 850 words, though various additions bring the list to at least 1000. There are flashes of brilliance in the word selection, which includes such listings as *organization*, *knowledge* and *property*, which, while not among the English words most frequently used, are exceedingly useful in modern society. Basic English is aimed at the mature learner rather than the school child, and this emphasis seems the correct one in view of its potential world use.

* * *

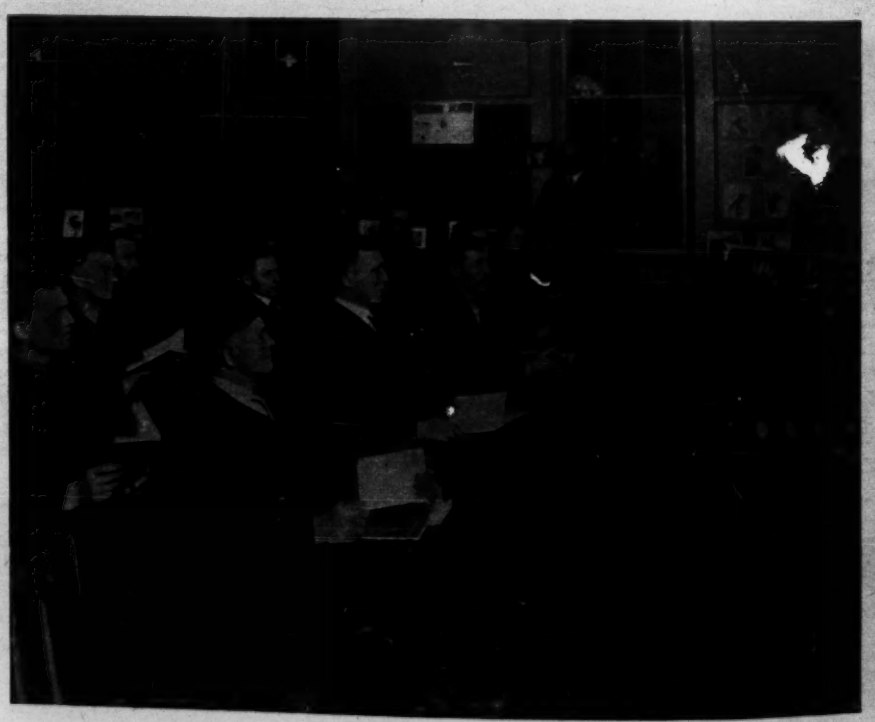
But, considering the very able and energetic promotion which the advocates of Basic English have given the system, it is perhaps significant that its spread in actual classroom use has not been very rapid. Critics have come forward to contend that Basic is not the ideal simplified English for world use. They point to a peculiar and nonstandard manipulation of verb forms and to a word list eccentric in many respects; for instance, there is a curious omission of religious terms such as *God*, *faith* and *soul*, and an overemphasis of clothing terms such as *trousers*, *boot* and *shoe*. The critics of Basic point also to the inadequate attention given to matters of grammar and idiom.

Probably no one individual can singlehanded perform the task of evolving the perfect system of simplified English. This is evidently the opinion of the Carnegie Corporation, which, in cooperation with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Rockefeller Foundation, has assembled an international conference of scholars and educators to work on the problem, a conference which has held meetings in New York and in London. Such meetings are evidences of the fundamental importance of international communication in a world eagerly looking toward a new day of understanding and harmony.

Pan-Pacific Press Bureau Photo

NO INTERPRETERS REQUIRED

In Hawaii All These Girls Speak English, Despite the Variety of Races. From Left to Right, They Are Chinese; Anglo-Saxon; a Girl Who Combines Hawaiian, Chinese, and Scandinavian Ancestry; a Japanese; a Girl of Portuguese Descent, and a Girl of Spanish Descent. They All Are Students at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu.



By Ewing Galloway

CAT—MAT—RAT

A Class in English for Immigrants and Laborers Goes to Work at the Night School Conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at Dayton, Ohio. Each of These Men Must Strive to Develop a Vocabulary, and It Is in the Simplification of the Vocabulary Itself That a Great Stride May Be Made Toward Helping All Persons to Learn English.

No "Breathing Spell" for Congress

The Nation's Legislators Must Suspend Fence-Mending Presently, and Return to Washington, Where Big Issues Await Their Attention in a Session Which Promises to Be Short but Hectic

By Tully Nettleton

IT MUST BE EASY to be a congressman. All you have to do is to combine the suavity of a salesman with the wit of a sideshow spieler, the wisdom of an owl and the agility of a mountain goat.

Particularly will those versatile and omnivorous members who leap from subject to subject, like the chamois from crag to crag, find themselves at good advantage during the coming session. For the spotlight has distinctly shifted since the Seventy-fourth Congress held its first session. The Senator or Representative who went home last August to explain the alphabetical innovations designed to promote economic recovery inside the United States, returns to Washington to find that events have turned the focus of attention to America's relations abroad.

Whereas the first three years of the Roosevelt Administration were absorbed almost entirely with domestic concerns—so much so that the London Economic Conference was practically jettisoned—the session of Congress which President Roosevelt will address, probably on Jan. 6, will have matters of foreign and international import high on its legislative calendar if not actually commanding first consideration.

* * *

Last year, aside from the World Court fight, almost the only legislative action in the realm of foreign affairs was a stopgap neutrality resolution hastily and inadequately put together during the fag end of the session in view of the threat of Italo-Ethiopian hostilities. Today, those hostilities have flamed into a full-fledged military invasion involving repercussions throughout the politics of Europe and affecting some of the principal articles of trade of America.

If the United States is to achieve its evident objective of keeping out of war and foreign entanglements, it is apparent there must be revisions and, in the opinion of many, drastic extensions of policy to keep war trade from sucking America into a fight. Anyway, the neutrality resolution, with its arms embargo, expires on Feb. 29, and something plainly must take its place.

In addition, possibly the most rapidly growing issue in politics is that which centers around the tariff reductions in reciprocal trade agreements, which now bulk large with Canada added to the list of Cuba, Brazil, Belgium and Sweden, with whom Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has signed pacts. Ordinarily, perhaps, tariffs may be considered—as protectionists have insisted they were—matters of purely domestic concern. But in the present state of world commerce and economic nationalism the policy toward tariffs in the United States, a leading creditor nation, becomes one of the most significant factors in international relations. It is as such it will have to be faced by the returning Congress.

* * *

Also, there will be the London Naval Conference in progress to attract at least an occasional glance abroad, as the United States' delegation consults with those of England, Japan, France and Italy during the first month or two after Congress convenes. Finally, one of the major subjects of legislation left on the rather well-cleaned slate of the 1935 session was that of ship subsidies, safety regulations or other measures to strengthen and promote the American merchant marine, again an arm of America's contact with the rest of the globe.

So, the congressional eye that has been turned eagerly and preoccupiedly inward as the nation grappled with its problems of domestic economy must now turn at least part of its attention outward. For some this will perhaps be almost as if their world had been suddenly turned inside out. But if what the psychologists say is correct about the advantages of "introverts" or introspective people becoming "extroverts" or interested in the doings of others than themselves, the change may do some good.

HARD AT IT AGAIN — Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

There is also the rustic philosophizing of David Harum that, "A certain amount of fleas is good fer a dog; they keep him from worryin' over the fact that he is a dog." Hitherto the American people have usually treated questions of foreign affairs as being very much in the same category with fleas—annoying and to be disregarded as long as possible but to be disposed of with a scratch and a shake when they can no longer be ignored.

But the congressional dog will not be allowed entirely to lose consciousness of its dogdom nor of the doggedness of some of its domestic difficulties.

In general, of course, there is the widespread desire to prolong as long as possible the "breathing spell" which President Roosevelt last summer promised to business, and this desire appears to be shared even by the Administration. The brain trust, with a few minor exceptions, would like to take its banking legislation, securities regulation and the like, consolidate its position and call it a day so far as new law writing is concerned.

In this, however, the Administration is not likely to have its way altogether. The sword of an expected Supreme Court decision hangs over the processing taxes which are the lifeblood of the agricultural adjustment program. If it falls, Congress will certainly find it necessary or at least expedient to stay in session long enough to concoct some legislation to appease the embattled and hope-quickened farmers.

Test cases also are in the making on other pieces of New Deal legislation, notably the Public Utility Anti-Holding Company Act, the Guffey Soft Coal Regulation Act and the Wagner Labor or Collective Bargaining Act. It is not very likely that any of these will reach a final decision as to constitutionality before Congress adjourns, but if they should it might complicate the legislative calendar; and there may be efforts to bulwark them anyway.

The huge social security program, too, though it is already written at length on the statute books, is moving only slowly into operation. This is in part due to a tying up of funds at the close of last session, which this session will be asked to remedy, and in part to opposition and criticism of details by friends as well as enemies of the general policy. Some bills to remedy faults and inadequacies of the act would not be surprising.

* * *

Apart from all this, there is the battle of the budget to be fought. Relief expenditures present the big question mark of the fiscal year, a question mark which the President and Harry Hopkins, Relief Administrator, will put before the legislative branch in whatever request they may make for appropriations. Whether this and the accumulated deficits and debts must mean additional taxation is another query.

And casting its shadow over all budgetary calculations is the shadow of the veterans' bonus drive, about which there is a strange defeatism, considering that there is admittedly no possibility of balancing the budget or even approaching a balance if the bonus is voted, and that a balance will be additionally difficult for years to come if pensions follow.

So far as party alignments are concerned, the Administration will have practically the same overwhelming majorities in both houses that it had when Congress adjourned on Aug. 27—that is, 318 Democrats to 103 Republicans, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites in the House of Representatives, and 69 Democrats to 24 Republicans, one Progressive and one Farmer-Laborite in the Senate. Incidentally, all unpassed bills introduced in the first session come to life on the opening of a second session of the same Congress at the exact stage they occupied at the last adjournment.

But to what extent the party strength is a measure of the Chief Executive's influence in Congress is always problematical. The last session showed that, for all the predominant paper majorities, the Administration could have plenty of difficulty in obtaining approval for its policies. The larger the majority, the greater is the leeway for support to split off in blocs representing special interests or personal followings.

* * *

Two or three factors will tend to make the President's handling of the reins more difficult at this session than previously. For one thing, most of the possible patronage in appointments has already been dispensed and the prospective appropriations for public works in the districts of good little Congressmen will be less than last year. Of course, it seems rather sordid to intimate that such considerations enter into the fealty of a Congressman to his liege lord, but there is more than a modicum of ground for the imputation.

In addition to this there will be the imminent urge upon all Representatives and a third of the Senators to do each whatever he can within the remaining months to assure his own re-election in November. This may mean to support the President or it may mean to "play ball" with strategic minorities in his own constituency. The political popularity of the President at the grass roots will have a great deal to do with his support in Congress, depending on how much or how little of an asset it may be to point in the campaign to a record of New-Deal regularity.

The fact is that on several of the larger questions coming up at this session party alignments must mean relatively little, for the reason that the issues involved are not—traditionally, at least—party issues. The question of

(Continued on page 15)

Library of Toys

With Christmas Past, Many a Discarded Plaything Would Bring Joy to Underprivileged Children, Especially If Borrowed From "Toyeries," Which May Soon Spring Up Everywhere

By Janet Mabie

JOE CAME DOWN THE STEPS into the toy room of the ancient, dim building in Sullivan Street in New York. Joe is 4, and there was a look of suppressed excitement about him.

His dark eyes snapped. He strode up to the staff member he knew and he turned slowly all around with a look which recommended that she look long and carefully at his new sweater suit.

He then said briefly, "Come to do my work."

It is a room with dolls and trains and toy boats roosting about on painted shelves, and the reason Joe had come was that it is a place where toys are loaned to little boys and girls—a week at a time, and you can renew your claim to the doll or the train or the sand-and-gravel dumper if you haven't finished with it—or perhaps took it apart, and haven't quite got it together again.

At the moment Joe hadn't come to borrow any toys. He had come, as he said, to do his work. And presently he was doing it, divested of his splendid sweater suit, sitting on a small bench at a small table, marking around the edges of a paper duck which he held with a singularly sure hand against a piece of drawing paper. Joe comes from a poor neighborhood, but his face was beautifully clean, and his hands, too; his hair was smoothly brushed, and he had a little white linen collar around the neck of his dark blue suit. I think he would like to be going to school; but as he is not, he comes into the toy room, whenever he has the time, to do his work. They like to see him coming, because he is a sunny little boy, and they think he has talent. He doesn't fumble pencils, and aimlessly mark up papers; and no one compels him to come; he comes because he wants to, and likes what he finds to do there. In a way, he is doing some creative thinking, too.

* * *

This business of the toyery seemed worth investigating. Personally, I never heard of a lending library of toys before. And it struck me, when I did, that it was a good thing for a lot of people to know about; because, when Christmas comes, nearly everyone is faced with the problem of what to do with some of the old toys that no longer seem so desirable, now that new trains and automobiles, dolls and blocks and construction sets have come along. In nearly every community there must be some charitable agency—maybe a neighborhood house, a settlement, a playschool, a club in a church which would like to have a lending library made up of discarded toys. It isn't a difficult thing to establish, and its dividends are paid with the starry smiles of small children, and the tales a little girl can tell of a real doll to make real doll's clothes for, and a truck that can be taken apart and put together without ever losing a bolt or a nut.

This particular toyery is part of a WPA project on the fringe of the lower East Side.

It runs like any circulating library. There is a file of cards, with the names of children who come in to borrow toys. How do they find out that they can? Oh, they hear about it at the playschools, in the street, hanging out the back window, wherever.

* * *

There are 500 or more toys to lend. Dolls, sets of blocks, mechanical toys, building sets, games, what not. The child is charged with the toy, which can be kept a week. It may seem a strange thing that children have to go to a settlement house and borrow a toy to play with. But Mrs. Denham, who looks out for the toys, seeing that they are mended, if anything has happened to them while they were out, and so on, says you would be surprised how many homes there are where there are children, and not one single toy, literally not one, for them to play with.

As a matter of fact, I remember being upset one day myself when I was on an errand in a tenement home, and saw a golden-haired child, with huge, amethyst eyes and long curls, sitting on a box trying patiently to put some pieces of faded, checked gingham around a small coal shovel and persuade herself it was a doll she was dressing. At another flat the black-eyed mother, motioning me to be still, tiptoed to the door of an inner room, opened it a crack so I could look in, and there I saw a little boy—he could hardly have been 5—playing tunes that only his small ears could catch, on a keyboard which was the shelf of his mother's wash wringer. As she closed the door again, she half smiled, and she said to me, "All day he will do that. My man says he is going to be a pianist. Like Paderewski. *Madonna mia* . . . I don't know. How to feed him is what I wonder. . . . Well, maybe some day he will find someone to give him the piano lessons!"

A DOLL'S BEST FRIEND IS ITS MOTHER — H. Armstrong Roberts

* * *

When a child has had a toy out a week, someone from the toyery sends word around to the house that it is due back. Maybe the child has not exhausted its delights and wants to keep it another week. There is one little girl who has "renewed" her doll four times. That's a month she has had it. She is 9 years old, an Italian little girl, very lively, with snapping black eyes, and they think that some day she might be a dress designer, because she has made two dresses for the borrowed doll which are really very nice indeed. There is something heartrending about a child toiling over all that work for a borrowed doll. Who knows what she thinks, as she takes the small stitches? Is she thinking that it is enough, just to have had the doll for a little while, or is she inventing new things to make for the doll, as a wistful excuse to keep it a little longer? Nobody knows yet whether she is going to give the clothes to the toyery when she finally returns the doll—though she is a nice child, goodhearted and generous, and she probably will.

* * *

Most of the children who borrow the toys are Italian children, for that is the race that dominates the neighborhood where the toyery is. There is another toyery at the Hecksher Foundation, run on a little different plan; but so far as anyone in New York knows, these are the only two places where such a plan is established. And it is so adaptable, and has such a premise of pleasure for the children that one can only wish it will be developed elsewhere, for it isn't a pleasant thing at all, if you are a child, not to have toys to play with; and of all the people whose children own toys, surely there is no one who couldn't turn out a closet, or a half-forgotten chest, and find some abandoned toys to give for such a purpose.

Mrs. Denham says the workers around the toyery love the days when the children come to borrow toys. The age group is 6 to 9, and they draw their toys on Mondays. The average length of time the toys are kept is nine days, and then they are brought back and exchanged for something else.

When they come, you can hear them long before they clatter down the steps to the basement toy treasury. They troop in, return the toys they have had, explain the magic they found in them, and what Papa said, and what Mama said; then they turn out like colts in a pasture to look for something new. They are all English-speaking children, but if they get to playing with a truck and find it doesn't work as they think it should, they begin to yell, "Hey, teach'—a-what-a-da matt' . . . You come queek . . . fix heem up ri'away. . . ." And when they finally decide what to take home for the new week they revert to the easy semi-dialect of their race, " 'Atsa good, teach'; I finda what I want. You geev me thees one, I bring heem back nexta week. Oh-kays, so long, teach'!" and away they fly, lugging truck or toy steam shovel or boat with them, hugged up tight.

* * *

Oscar Wilde wrote, a long time ago, "If children grow up among all fair and lovely things, they will grow to love beauty, and to detest ugliness before they know the reason why." One can scarcely persuade oneself that conditions exist yet wherein all children in this world can grow up among all fair and lovely things—but a lending library of toys is something in the right direction for children who might otherwise have nothing on their hands but time, to spend hanging to the fringes of budding gangs, in the careless and pointless way which leads in no constructive direction.

On the other hand, take Joe. Joe is a tenement child. Somehow he had found out about the toyery, which adjoins other departments for arts and crafts, classes in dancing and dramatics, woodworking and carpentry. He is too little to tap dance or make a wooden boat yet, with swinging turrets and wireless rig. But he is in an atmosphere of creative interest; his own interest has been anchored to something he likes to do, may before very long show unusual talent for doing. It seems worth while for Joe to have such a chance.

* * *

These are times when a fierce white light of criticism is being played on the expenditure of government money to finance projects that don't seem to some people serious-minded enough. It is trite to say a great nation cannot progress without its arts, and there is nothing to say that, in lean times, all the arts must be squelched, as being too frivolous and unimportant. Not much government money, if any, has gone into such a project as the toyery. The toys were gathered up from various cast-off directions; there is a library of 75 books which needs increasing; there is a strange little portable house—really nothing more than a four-leaf folding screen, which can be manipulated to *seem* to be a house. It has windows in it, and if you could see the pathetic little scraps of flowered green chintz that the little girls have scavenged somewhere to make curtains for the windows—so they could give a doll's tea party "in" the house—since how can anyone give a proper tea party in a house that has no curtains? you would turn a deaf ear to anyone who says any kind of project—financed or not by government money, which calls to the creative gift in even small children and invites them to express it—is not worth its weight in gold.

A great designer of stage settings might very well come tomorrow out of that small group of today's tenement children, dashing down the stairs of the old, scarred building in Sullivan Street to get their names put on cards and each to be given a toy on loan for a week. A doll, a book, a game, a set of doll's dishes, a little cart with a horse, whose painted sides are chipped but whose prance is still brave and gay?

Such things, for children, are the steps on the staircase to paradise.

Personally, I'd like to see a toyery in every town in the United States—yes, and Europe, too—with a population over 10 inhabitants. It would seem so little to give to those of whom Herbert Hoover once spoke as "freshest from the hand of God."

Sir Galahad at the Wheel

A Modern Order of the Road Has Established Itself in Britain, With 3000 Members, All Motorists, Dedicated to Practice and Encourage Good Driving, Chivalry and Unselfishness

By John A. May

SOME EIGHT YEARS AGO two men sat deep in armchairs discussing, academically, the problems of road safety. They were reasoning upon speed—the limiting of speed—braking power—pedestrians—cyclists—bad roads—bad corners—bad tempers—bad motorists.

Around them that night, in 100,000 other armchairs in Britain, 100,000 other ordinary people were probably discussing, academically, the same terrific problems.

The musing of these two men was exceptional for only one reason: from it grew an association unique in the realm of motorists, a group of picked men, sworn adversaries of road evils.

There are now 3000 of them, forming an Order of Chivalry on the Arthurian plan, with motorcars instead of chargers and their aim the rescue of motoring instead of the rescue of the oppressed.

They call themselves the Order of the Road. The record of each member must be spotless—no convictions, no endorsements on their licenses for carelessness or dangerous driving. They are pledged to uphold chivalry and gallantry on the road. To keep within the order they must uphold every aspect of good driving. They wear their plumes in the radiators of their motorcars, in the form of red and white badges, signs of their sincerity and the numbers of their years as good drivers. Any who fail to uphold the traditions of the road's round table forfeit their badges.

* * *

Although it started as only an order of two men, men with ideals, and although these ideals were sometimes laughed at (because, you know, modern people are often not supposed to be interested in ideals only in associations which can bring them immediate benefits), the literature of the order is now distributed to purchasers of 17 makes of cars and also to men training as London "bobbies" in the police college at Peel House.

The order is honored by the membership of three princes, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent.

It all grew from an armchair idea. The two men who started it, Mr. A. Percy Bradley and Major F. H. Bale, were motoring enthusiasts. They were both prominent members of motoring associations. But they were both rather appalled at the way in which motoring was traveling.

It seemed to them that there was too much selfishness among motorists. The friendly feeling of camaraderie, so noticeable when automobiles were playthings and automobilists were imagined to be "cranks," seemed to have vanished.

Meanwhile, in efforts to solve road safety problems, more and more restrictions were being tied to motorists by the Government, with little effect. Mr. Bradley and Major Bale wondered if the whole affair could not be tackled from the other end.

During 1927 they would often discuss this. Their ideas took definite form. But their plan still sounded too idealistic. They were half afraid that no one would be prepared to "put good money" into such a scheme. They were even more afraid that the motoring public would not back them up.

* * *

Their difficulties were solved for them.

There is a story that one day there appeared in a motoring paper an announcement which answered the first question.

It gave the results of a competition for suggestions for making the roads safer. The second prize had been awarded to someone who had ideas very similar to theirs, but whose name they did not know.

Strangely enough, this man remains unknown to the founders of the order. But he is said to have shown them, by winning the prize, that those in authority would be prepared to listen to them.

There remained only one question. Would the public meet the movement from the standpoint which was intended?

They found out in a simple manner. They started the Order of the Road; and their second question was immediately answered. By the end of the year more than 1000 motorists who believed in chivalry had appeared for selection, to be included in the ranks of the new motoring knights.

Once the final decision to start the association had been made, things marched quickly. The year 1927 was drawing to a close. The first committee was called.

The composition of the committee augured well for the future of the association. It represented the highest authorities in the realms of speed, lawmaking and natural science.

* * *

Besides the two originators, there were on the committee Mr. Kenneth Lee Guiness, racing motorist, whose private workshop, where he made his own spark plugs, became in a few years a huge factory; Sir Arthur Stanley, of the Royal Automobile Club; the Earl of Cottenham, racing motorist, author and House of Lords roads expert; Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore Brabazon, pioneer motorist and aviator; and Prof. A. M. Low, natural scientist of distinction and inventor of carburetion improvements.

In January, 1928, the Order of the Road was officially declared inaugurated. Its No. 1 member, editor of the journal that had published the competition which gave the founders their confidence, was enrolled. Sir Galahad was in first gear.

By this time the idea had grown. The aims and objects of the Order of the Road was announced:

To provide an incentive to good driving.

To gain recognition for the driver of proved merit.

To promote good will between motorists themselves and all other users of the King's Highway.

To assist in the introduction of useful safety devices.

To create propaganda that will tend to assist in bringing to drivers a correct view of their responsibilities as users of the highways.

To suggest or advance theories which experience has shown will decrease road fatalities and add to the enjoyment of walking, riding, cycling, or driving.

It was announced that anyone could join—provided he had the qualifications.

* * *

These qualifications were not, and are not, the gift of just anybody.

Would-be members of the order must produce references. They must be known as good drivers. They must have been free from any trouble for three years and have driven 10,000 miles in the three years previous to their request for admission. They must give particulars of their licenses. In this manner the police help indirectly in the selection, for endorsements for anything but the most unlucky and trivial lawbreaking counts strongly against applicants. They must give particulars of their insurance claims. In this way the insurance companies aid in choosing them.

Otherwise anyone can join; the owner of a Rolls-Royce or the driver of a truck. Incidentally, many truck drivers are members of the order. Recently one firm made the 18 drivers of its fleet of heavy trucks members of the order. They had no difficulty in qualifying.

But, fundamentally, much more important is the pledge that the applicant must sign.

In this he promises to give consideration to all other users of the highway, to give clear signals, never to act

(Continued on page 15)

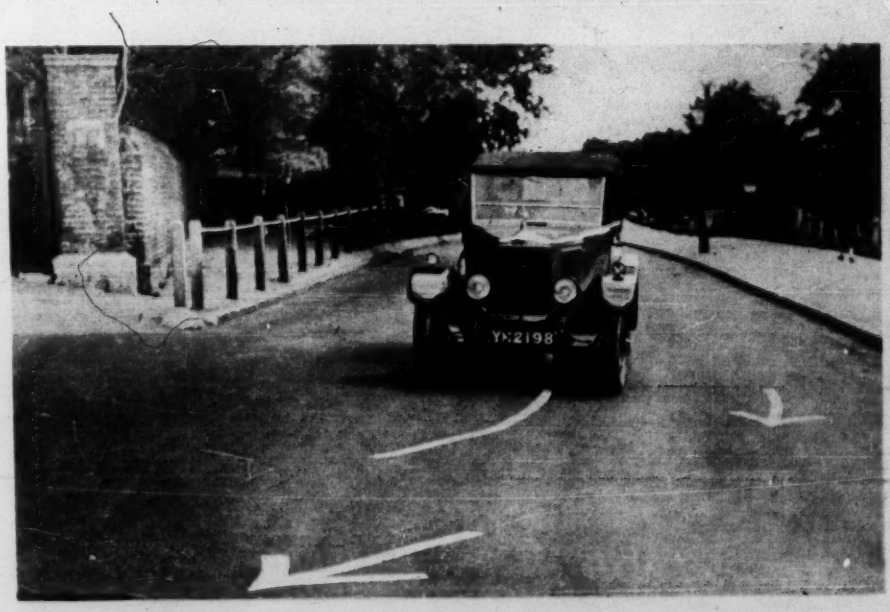
INCONSIDERATE PARKING: Two Cars Parked Opposite One Another on a Narrow Road.

© The Autocar

ONLY THE BAD DRIVER CUTS IN: This is a Move That No Good Driver Would Consider Making.

© The Autocar

WAIT AND SEE: The Good Driver Pulls Up and Stops at a Sharp Turn.



HOW NOT TO TURN A CORNER: The Capable Driver Does Not Get Over the White Line.

The Gilgit Road

Climbing Thousands of Feet From India Into the Himalayas and Then Down Into Central Asia Is Not Easy, but Travelers Have an Easier Time Than They Once Did

By Mrs. E. O. Lorimer

EVERYONE KNOWS FROM the map the triangular shape of southern India, but not everyone realizes that the north of India thrusts an almost similar triangle up into the fastnesses of the Hindu Kush and Karakoram, one of the highest tracts of country in the world. Great peaks like Nanga Parbat (26,500 ft.) are surrounded by lesser but mighty mountains of over 20,000 feet and the only possible lines of travel follow the great gorges cut by rivers born among the inviolate glaciers.

Gilgit lies about 230 miles due north of Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, over 200 miles from any wheeled traffic and 500 miles from the nearest railway station (Rawalpindi), on the narrow bridle track that links Kashmir with Kashgar in Central Asia. The road is only passable for ordinary travelers for the five summer months, though mails are relayed along it even in winter, and even nowadays, with rest houses at short stages and fine suspension bridges across the Astor and the Indus, it may entail considerable hardship. The best time to essay the journey up or down is the very end of summer; the passes then present no difficulty, though the heat of the Indus Valley will be trying.

When we set out for our fifth journey on the Gilgit Road we were not free to choose our dates, for we were keenly anxious not to lose one precious day of the short 14 months we hoped to spend in Hunza (60 miles beyond Gilgit), and we started in mid-June to the authoritative statement of the Kashmir Posts and Telegraphs that the passes would be ridable, if not entirely clear of snow.

* * *

We were returning after 10 years to the scenes of many happy memories, with almost unhoped for opportunity for linguistic and anthropological research. We crossed the Tragbal (12,500 ft.) with ease—a misleadingly easy top has the Tragbal in fine weather—but our pack animals contrived quite inexcusably to throw a load in the descent and scattered a year's supply of stationery down a wet mountainside, smashing a new typewriter into three pieces and strewing half a mile of country with 10,000 index slips and uncounted yards of inky ribbons, notebooks and individual sheets of typing paper. Then, after five marches, we turned from the lovely wooded valleys of the Kishengunga into the Burzil Valley to find that late snows had fallen and were lying deep from the summit of the pass (13,500) to the last rest house at 11,000 feet.

E. O. Lorimer

DOWN THE INDUS VALLEY
Looking Some 5000 Feet Into the Extreme Aridity of the Valley From Above Doian.

A daylight passage in softening snow was not to be thought of. The moon had just failed us and we had to foot every inch of 2500 feet in inky darkness without a track, taking five hours to do three miles. We reached the top as dawn was breaking to find eight feet of snow round the hut. As if this were not enough for a pair of veteran adventurers, we marched down into a record heat wave which entailed night marches and sleepless days with the thermometer at 105 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

At best, Lord Roberts's road, though a safe riding track by day, is in places terrifying enough to inexperienced travelers. Here and there the path is cut along the face of an almost perpendicular cliff 600 or 800 feet above the torrent below. Round corners it has to be carried on a few planks resting on little walls of stones and brushwood, supported on pegs driven into the cliff, or again it runs precariously across the slope of a stone shoot, the surface of which is in a state of perpetual flux with pebbles and stones trickling ominously down. Yet again it zigzags down a 10-mile track of hairpin bends 4000 feet in a crow's line of three miles. Even by day it needs a steady head, still more in the shifting dark when the track is invisible, and 100 or 200 feet below there is a rocky gully or a raging torrent.

* * *

These minor hardships brought acutely to my thought the accumulated human miseries that half a century ago made the Gilgit Road a *via dolorosa* indeed. When the great Dogra chief, Gulab Singh of Jammu, conquered Kashmir in 1846 the British Government of India recognized the Indus as his northern frontier; but to secure the Indus it became necessary for Kashmir troops to hold Gilgit against the incursions of highland raiders.

In those days there was no road to Gilgit by which a laden animal could travel; the merest goat tracks traversed the two great passes on which in snow or storm travelers were often lost. Sometimes the track led steeply up a crack in a cliff where the only foothold was a notched tree trunk; mountain torrents had to be forded and the sinister flood of the Indus crossed on rafts. The only possible means of conveying the necessary supplies was on porters' backs. Mercilessly the Dogras collected the required coolies, by means of a ruthless press gang, from among the hapless Kashmir peasantry, whom centuries of foreign oppression had inured to forced labor.

* * *

The distance from Bandipur to Gilgit, measured in miles, is only 230, but a glance at a chart will give a glimpse at what those miles entailed. The coolie was supplied with nothing for his journey but two pounds of rice per day, which he had to carry himself in addition to his load. He also had to take with him the grass necessary to replace his grass shoes every couple of days and any cooking utensil he might require. There was then no shelter on the icy passes against storm or snow, nor any refuge from the extreme heat of the Indus plain, where a pitiless sun beats down on miles of rock and sand shut in by barren mountain sides that reverberate the heat like the walls of a baker's oven.

This state of affairs was ended once for all when Lord Roberts went to Kashmir to superintend the reorganization of the Kashmir army. One of his first acts was to make a bridle road from Kashmir to Gilgit, and the traveler who wishes today to make the journey is besieged by smiling pony men eager to be hired, secure of pay for the double journey and of food and shelter for man and beast.

Some 65 miles almost due north of Gilgit towers up on a rocky spur of 8000 feet the Fort of Baltit, capital of the border state of Hunza, which stands guardian of India's frontiers with Afghanistan and Chinese Turkestan. In the bad old days up till 40 years ago these remote mountain states were continually at war; raiding of caravans and slave trading brought treasure to the coffers of savage chiefs and endless misery to the peasant dragged from his plow to fight—bravely enough—in quarrels with which he had no concern. When, in the campaign of 1891, the British conquered Hunza, driving out its chief, Safdar Ali, a tyrant, and installed in his stead his younger brother—a new era dawned.

* * *

Young Nazim Khan had learned much in the school of adversity, peril and adventure; he cordially accepted the alliance offered him—with the throne—and for 42 years he has reigned as a wise and benevolent autocrat over his 14,000 subjects.

Released at last from the nightmare of useless war and plundering, the hardy Hunza peasant has been able to give his whole energies and enterprise to the unending war with nature which the situation of his country imposes. Where mighty mountains of over 20,000 feet jostle each other for space, cultivation is only possible on a few sloping oases that are here and there precariously hung between the towering mountain crags and the steep, crumbly cliffs that form the 300 or 400-foot banks of the river below. With diligence unparalleled these slopes are terraced by revetting walls of unmortared stones, and water is trapped high in adjoining gorges and laboriously conveyed round cliff faces to the fields.

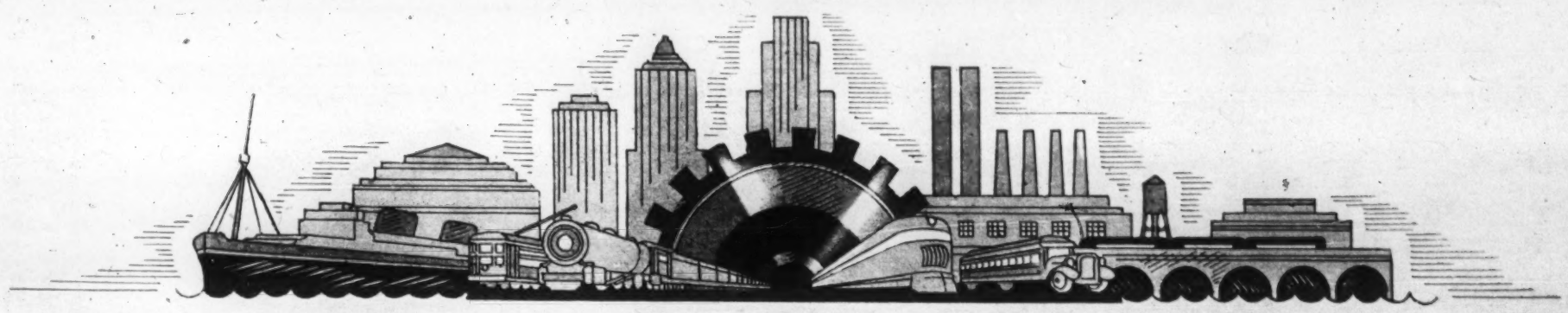
We have now been living for several months among the Burusho of Hunza and increasing knowledge only increases our affection and admiration.

Though they were converted to Muhammadanism some centuries ago, they have never fallen to the unwholesome custom of veiling their women. Women and girls are as free and frank as the men and all co-operate in the work of home and field as naturally and happily as any American or English country family. Their thrift must be seen to be believed. Unwatered pasture is nonexistent on their sun-scorched mountain sides, and every dry leaf is swept up for fodder, every scrap of manure treasured for the fields, every twig and nutshell hoarded for the fire. The grape skins and stalks and stones are dried in the sun and used as cattle food. The kernels of the apricots are pounded and pressed for oil and from the refuse left they conjure ingenious and useful little articles for the house.

Hard as the work is for all, it is so varied and so satisfyingly essential that it carries the reward of content and happiness written unmistakably in their handsome, smiling faces. Any sound opportunity is seized on as an excuse for merrymaking. They love music, sport and dancing; the men play polo and even the women play games of ball, while the children have a hundred games of their own, and harvest home or seed sowing is an occasion for rejoicing.

CIVILIZATION

By Raymond Cardwell



IN HIS LECTURE DESIGNED to illustrate the march of mankind, a certain speaker first drew attention to the low standard of living which characterized the Stone Age. He continued, briefly describing living conditions in subsequent ages, and concluded: "And so, my friends, in reviewing the past we are able, by comparison, to comprehend somewhat, the grand state of civilization in which we live today. Man has at last become civilized." The speaker was referring to the growth of civilization in terms of material accomplishments as seen in new inventions in machinery, and progress in transportation and communication.

Progress along those lines is good and it is to be desired, but are those things of themselves civilization? A dictionary states that civilization means being reclaimed from barbarism; it means humanization, refinement, politeness. Is not civilization, then, rather a thing of the heart, of the mind?

"Civilized" is derived from the Latin word "civis," meaning a citizen, one who lives with others on comfortable terms. Barbarism, so states the dictionary, means savageness, and "savage" is from Latin "silva," woods, signifying a dweller in the woods. Giving credence to these definitions, can we, considering the order of the day, agree with the speaker in his conclusion? Is man really civilized, wholly reclaimed from barbarism, savageness? Is man living on comfortable terms with others? Is man no longer a dweller in the woods, the woods of wrong thinking?

* * *

A man can possess an abundance of money, he can live in the midst of luxurious conveniences, he can have at his command the most modern inventions, and still be uncivilized. And contrariwise, he can be possessed of none of those things and yet be truly civilized.

The records tell of two men who lived about two thousand years ago, who may be taken as examples. One, the Emperor Nero, lived in pomp and splendor in a manner which exceeded anything in the world today. But from the record we reason that he was an extremely barbarous man. At his bidding, persons innocent of any offense other than perhaps being in his way, were mercilessly put to death. Hungry lions were loosed upon helpless victims. Conflicts with other nations were waged. All were visible manifestations of the savage vehemence of his passions.

The other man, who lived a few years in advance of Nero, was a very simple man. Pomp and splendor formed no part of his life. No nation bowed to his command. His share of the world's goods amounted to little more than nothing. As he himself expressed it, he had "not where to lay his head." And yet, he was by far the most civilized man who ever visited this earth. His every motive and act was impelled by friendliness, tenderness, love. He was Jesus of Nazareth.

The difference in the two men lay in their thinking. One's mind was filled with thoughts of selfishness, hate, greed, intolerance, brutality. In the mind of the other abided thoughts of unselfishness, charitableness, compassion, love.

* * *

For a man to be civilized, his *thinking* must be civilized. "As a man thinketh, so is he." Man is no more civilized than his thinking.

We have in the world today many instances of barbarism, savagery. We find employer and employee at odds, resulting in strikes, lockouts and violence. Crime is widespread. And war. Is not war barbarism in the fullest degree, with its killing, maiming, destroying? The war which now holds the attention of the world, could it be called a manifestation of civilized thinking?

There we have another man, ruler over a nation. He is reported to have said of the country which his armies are invading, that it is "barbarous and unworthy of existing among civilized people." He is pitifully ignorant of the fact that by waging war he is supplying a consummate example of unenlightened thinking, barbarism.

He is reported also to have said that "the sword and civilization march together." It is barbarism with which the sword goes arm in arm. In a state of true civilization, the sword would be unknown.

Love is the seed from which true civilization grows, and Love is God. It follows, then, that civilization is of God, and for a man to be civilized he must be a loving man, a God-like man. Man tries to leave God out and there is where the mistake is made. There is nothing more hopeless, more futile, more uncivilized, than trying to ignore God. For, "Do not I fill heaven and earth, saith the Lord?" and, "They shall all know Me, from the least of them unto the greatest."

* * *

Does looking at civilization in this light, its true light, set up a goal which is possibly not within our reach? Can we justifiably hope to attain such a goal?

Yes, we can and we should. Civilization is a condition of thought, and thinking is done individually. And so, as each individual begins to think civilly, to let God come into his thinking, to the same degree will the evidences of barbarism be lessened.

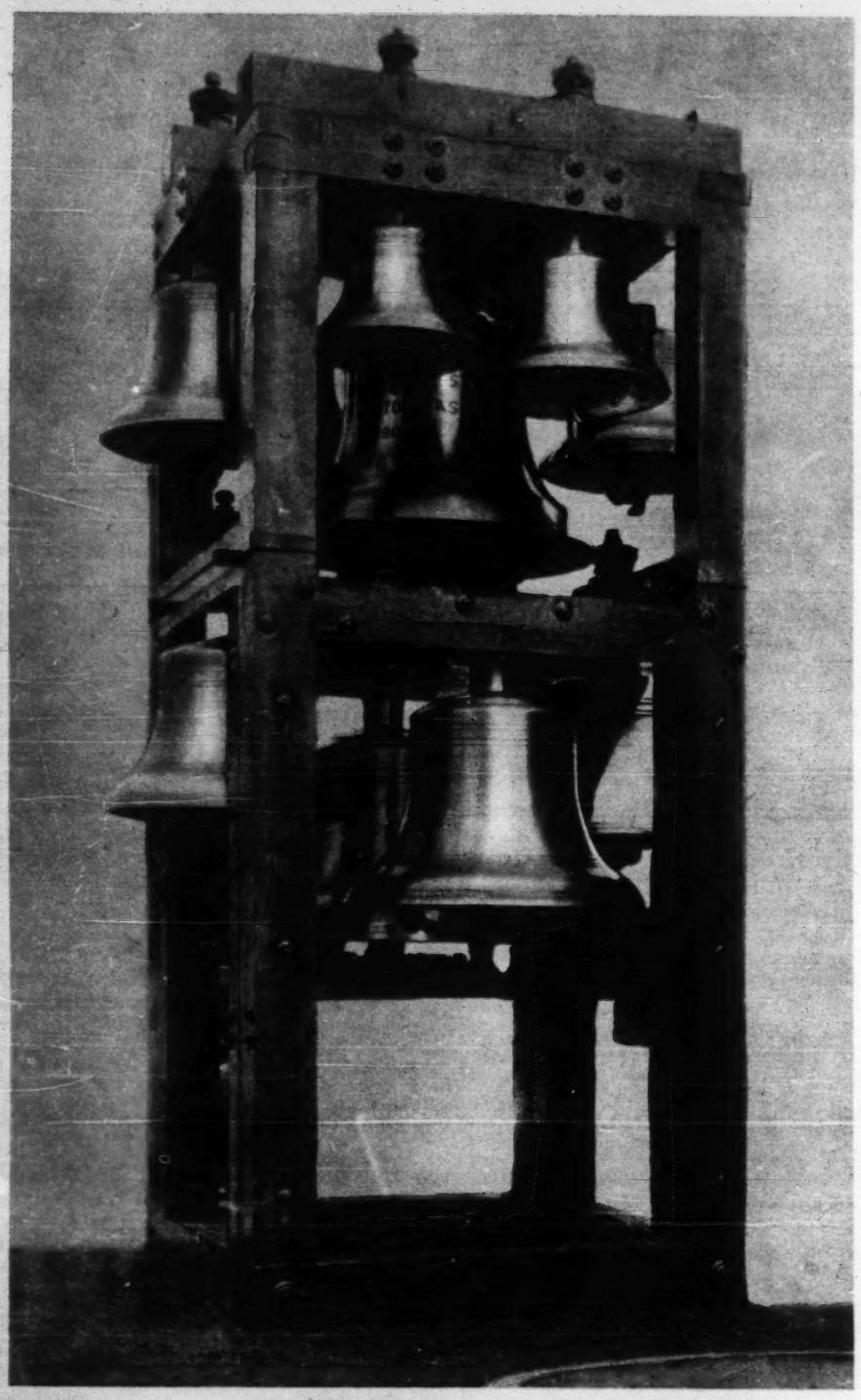
There are many individuals in the world today who know the real meaning of civilization, and they are marching toward it with a sure, steady step which is stimulating, reassuring. They realize that to reach their destination they must follow the route of right thinking. Each day sees more and more individuals joining them, and the day is surely coming when, through combined individual thinking, communities, nations, and finally the whole world, will be reclaimed from barbarism, civilized in truth.

The road we must travel is not hidden nor is it without waymarks. Two thousand years ago when he was here, the man from Nazareth, the most civilized man of all, traveled the same road. He marked it well and left guideposts for all to follow: "Blessed are the merciful. . . Blessed are the peacemakers. . . . Do unto others as you would that they do unto you. . . . Love thy neighbour as thyself. . . . Be ye therefore perfect. . . ."

In a Sort of Ru

So the Tintinnabulation of the Bells All So Musically Tel Sound and Swell From Hilltop and From Steeple, and

By Lucia Crisola War



CHIME OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

There Are Eleven Bells in the Group, the Largest Weighing Two Tons, the Smallest Weighing 400 Pounds. They Were Founded in Troy, New York. The Largest Bell Bears the Inscription, Written by Mary Baker Eddy, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., 1906. Founded on Love."

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go!
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand!
Ring out the darkness of the la
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
—Te

OUR RECENT MECHANIZED [illegible] have helped the world—[illegible] western world, at least—[illegible] and neglect bells, to [illegible] with modern [illegible] that the bells sometimes only add to the general confusion of the [illegible]city. Yet there are ancient towns and [illegible] places there are special times—when the populace turns with one consent to [illegible] commemoration of old and colorful [illegible] loved ceremonies and joyful jub[illegible]. Then it is that the bells come again into their own.

Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells!

Gone is the day when young and old followed homeward the signal of the curfew, covered fires, and went to bed. Gone is the oven bell by which the lord of the manor in medieval Europe told the women of his town that his oven was hot for their bread. Gone is the hotelkeeper's bell, intended to direct travelers from out the darkness. Good roads and street lights and roadside signs have taken its place. Gone are the bells used to summon Romans to the baths; gone is the postman's bell asking for letters; gone the dustman's musical notification that he will collect one's rubbish. Gone is the town crier's bell and the colorful and picturesque crier himself, for clocks and watches now tell the time of day, and posters, advertisements, newspapers, and telephone and radio make known the news and business.

Gone is the glamour of these ancient uses, but scribes' bells still ring in antiquated towns of Arabia, where literacy [illegible] common and letters are entrusted [illegible] professionals. The ragman still [illegible] his bell down the alleys of some [illegible] as does the scissors grinder. The [illegible] man still appears occasionally in [illegible] and [illegible] his handbell. Navies still use bells on their ships to tell the [illegible] of day and sound signals.

[illegible] also used on animals nearly the world over. The kitten at your feet links her bell. The lead cow in your herd carries a bell to tell her whereabouts. The goats on the hills of Switzerland leap nimbly and make merry with their bells. The elephants of the circus ring ludicrously tiny bells, and those of the jungles of Ceylon and India wear larger ones, by whose sound each driver can find his elephant after the animal's night of forage. The camels of the deserts make known their movements by bells, perhaps a cluster of three rigged one inside another, so three notes are distinguishable as the wearer patiently rises to his long trek.

One writer attributes the early manufacture of bells to Tubal-Cain's artifice, mentioned in Genesis 4:22, but this is surmise. Bells are known to have been made, centuries before the Christian era, in Asia, Europe and the Americas, but in the latter they were small. King David, when he danced before the Ark in his rejoicing, was accompanied by tinkling bells. Ancient Ninevah, when excavated, yielded up strings of small castmetal bells, perhaps worn by a dancer, or used on the dress of a dignitary, or on a warrior's armor.

It is not known when India, China, Burma, first made large bells by welding four rectangular pieces of metal together in box-like shape, nor when later they began casting bells of metal; but indications place the making of bells in China about 27 centuries before the Christian era. Bells have been part of the daily life of Asiatic millions, who hear their ringing in the early dawn from the temples on the hills, who know bells as part of their worship, and who, as they pray, sound them so that Buddha will hear.

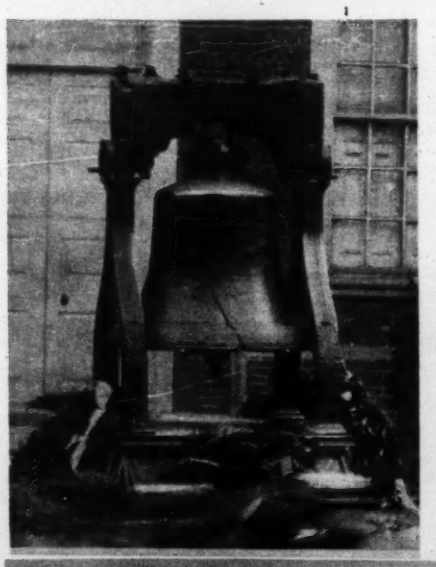
Although Brahmin and Confucian have bells for uses that include worship, Muhammadans, of all groups of religionists, rule bells out of their lands. This is because of their belief that the bell's sound will disturb wandering souls in the air. When the Turks conquered a Christian land the minaret was substituted for the bell tower, the muezzin for the bell. The people of the Balkan Peninsula, including the Croats and Slovenes, felt keenly this deprivation. Some succeeded in burying their bells in the earth to save them, but the loss of many was mourned by people who loved them dearly.

Ten years after the World War, when bells were being replaced, some made from cannon, there was a ceremony in Gradets accompanying the mounting of two bells. The President of the Croatian Peasant Party presided and said:

> Our bells have called us to pray, to work and to rest. And how joyfully they have sung on Christmas eves and on Easter morns! Our bells have shared all our joys and sorrows. They have increased our happiness and lessened our grief. . . . Our bells, these new bells, will peal with tidings of Liberty and Righteousness. They will sing "Hosanna to the Highest, Hosanna to the Son of David, Hosanna to my people!"

By the middle of the sixth century the Christian Church was elevating its bells that had stood on wheels or other devices within the places of worship or at their doors, and was placing them in turrets, on gables, or in towers. The titled houses of Europe erected towers and bells for signaling and protective purposes; and in case of attack bells were much sought after, for the signals to the people were in the bellringer's hands. Towers, the beautiful singing towers of Europe, were born because of bells, and they grew more elaborate, more architectural, more exquisite through the Middle Ages. Upon them and their bells were lavished the hopes, the loves, the gifts, the sacrifices of Christians during many centuries. The beautiful campaniles of Italy, such as Giotto's famous tower in Florence, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, St. Mark's in Venice; these and their lovely bells have inspired much praise in prose and poetry, and much can be said for other towers of Europe.

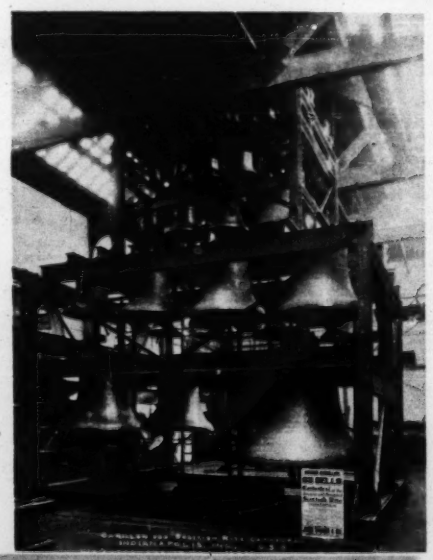
Christianity carried bells into all



© Richard Southall Grant

"THE LIBERTY BELL"

Famed for Signaling the Signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It Rang From Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Until 1834, When It Cracked.



By Burton Holmes, From Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN BELL

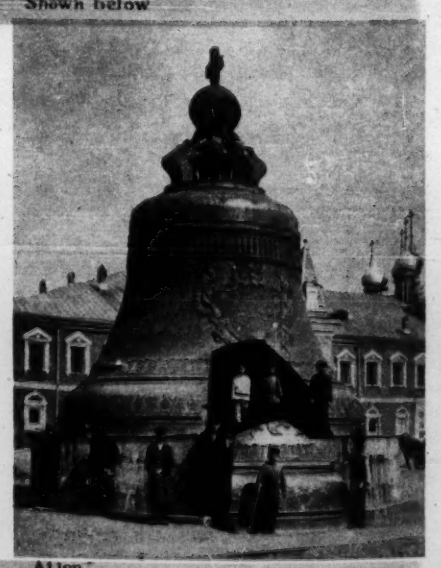
Largest in the World, Weighing 193 Tons, It Broke and Is Kept as a Curiosity in the Kremlin, Moscow.

Shown below

BELL FOR WHARF USE

In Volendam This Bell Is Sounded as a Signal to Fishermen and Townspeople Alike.

At top



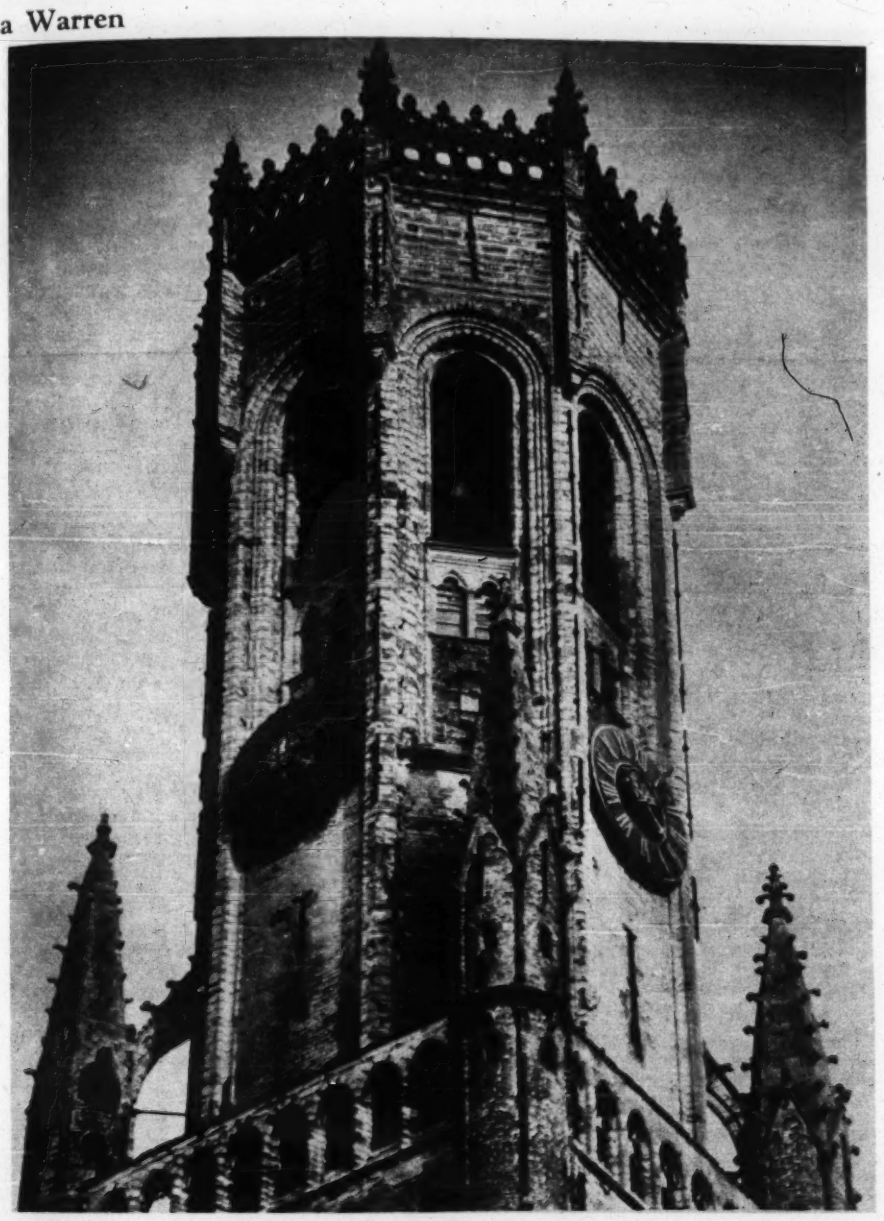
A CARILLON MOUNTED

Sixty-three Bells, Founded in England for the Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis.

f Runic Rhyme

lusically Tells of the History of Peoples As Their Voices Steeple, and They Also Have a Story of Their Own

cia Crisola Warren



IN THE MARKET PLACE OF BRUGES

One of the Great Carillons of the World Is in the Belfry of This Belgian Town. The Tower Is 225 Feet High and Contains 47 Bells.

other lands where its followers penetrated; North and South America, Africa, Australia and the islands of the seas. Where the Spanish went in the Americas were built missions and churches, all with several bells. The French and English likewise introduced their bells, till nearly all churches in the United States were equipped with at least one. The bells of America also have been influenced by the carillons of Flanders.

* * *

Russia made the biggest bells of history. It began casting in the sixteenth century, and before the next there are said to have been over 5000 bells in Moscow alone. Bells were bought so readily that outdoor markets were available where one could select a bell to give to one's church and thereby receive great merit. Within the Kremlin the remarkable tower of Ivan Veliki carries the largest ringing bell in the world, estimated to weigh about 128 tons, and more than 30 other heavy bells have been counted hanging above it.

Near the base of the tower stands the world's largest bell, the Czar Kolokol, cast in 1733 by order of the Empress Anna. It weighs approximately 180 tons. It was cracked in the pit where it was founded and, after more than a century, was with great difficulty raised and placed upon a heavy brick wall in the cathedral square, where it was used as a chapel.

The antireligious procedures of the Soviet Government have ruined many churches and bells. Some have been melted for their bronze; some sold. Valuable, beautifully embossed relics of history ruthlessly done away with! The land that once overwhelmingly loved bells now sweeps them out!

England has been consistently and deeply a land that loves bells, and, while not so lavish in providing them as Russia, a canon of the English Church early ruled that "parishes must furnish bells and bell ropes." These bells, unlike those of most countries, are mounted to swing and send out their full reverberations through the manipulations of well-trained bellmen. Before the end of the tenth century bells in a tower were multiplying and, while first rung in sequence, called "rounds," the English soon evolved an arrangement whereby there was a change in the order of ringing one bell in each round, all according to a mathematical pattern. This method of ringing, called "changes," became increasingly popular during four centuries and, in 1868, eight members of the College Youth (a ringing society) were locked in the belfrey of St. Matthew's Church, Bethnal Green, and rang 15,840 changes without stopping or making an error. For nine hours and twelve minutes their keenest attention was given to the order of the changes, while every muscle stood at attention and functioned as though part of a machine.

Some do not care for the clangor of swinging bells, and some say it is not music, but another writes:

> It is pure music, and it flings itself into the sky for you to catch and make your own if you can. What it means is what it means to you.

Belgium and Holland have credit for first making the most beautifully tuned sets of bells. The Low Countries have regarded bells as essential for safety, use

and ... Simple and magnificent towers a... the numbe... of ... in each increas... and so s... bells were made, perfe... tuned ... themselves; that is, e... bell h... a strike note and four ... tinct ha... so that it sounds a minor c...

The tintinnabulation of the bells was controlled sometimes by clock mechanism operating a huge cylinder in which were set pegs that tripped the hammers and released the bells, or was governed by the *carillonneur* himself, who operated a keyboard or clavier. At intervals of 10 to 15 minutes, day and night, delicate notes sounded in little tunes, until Belgium was regarded as the most bell-conscious land. The Low Countries went on making more bells and, in spite of the warring of the King of Spain and the invasion of the King of France, which meant the loss of beautiful bells, says Percival Price, "Above all the turmoil the proud-necked, world-famed towers sang on."

* * *

Sing on they did, and sweeter still when Flemish bell-founding reached its height in the seventeenth century under the care of the two Hemony brothers. Some of their exquisitely tuned bells still exist, but the tuning secret passed away with the makers. Today the crown for making bells, tuned with equal skill and science, has passed to English founders, but Belgium is the Mecca for carillonneurs, and has established the National School of the Carillon at Malines (Mechlin), where the Denyn family, since 1849, has charmed listeners from near and far by their playing on Hemony bells. At an occasion in 1912 to do honor to Jef Denyn and to welcome a new bell to replace a defective one, Mechlin was the scene of the assembling of ... than ... people ... them the ... and ... magnificent was ... gave from his bells.

The carillon ... most beautiful and costly mu... instrument ever fabricated. Its influence has, during the twentieth century, reached America, so ... nearly 30 have been erected in the United States and five in Canada. Listen to the charm of this music falling like a shower of silver notes. Listen in the early morn to the Bok Carillon, set in nature's environment of beauty, or, on the banks of the mighty Hudson, let the largest of carillon, 72 bells, transport you from ordinary thoughts. Edmond Picard of Brussels describes the sensation:

> All is strength, sonority, suppleness of tone. . . . One is seized by an unspeakable sense of exultation, both disturbing and caressing, in which are blended feelings of valour, tenderness, melancholy, gratitude, and an aspiration for unexplored celestial regions where reign goodness, brotherhood and harmony.

The bells serve all and sundry. Rich and poor can glory in their beauteous messages of fellowship. And, now that radio brings humanity nearer, mayhap the bells of Bethlehem in Judea, from the Church of the Nativity, carried to you their blessings on Christmas Day, or the bells of Germany, Belgium and England are ringing you a glad New Year. So the good-fellowship of all peoples is increased by the beneficent voices of the bells. The jollity, the rejoicings, the good resolutions of the New Year are enframed by the bells, and, when the millions of bells are vibrating with such messages, what a mighty rejoicing encircles the globe!

Wide World Photos, Inc.

ST. MARK'S WITH CAMPANILE

In This Tower Are Some of the Finest Bells in the World.

Excelsior Grows on Trees

That Is What "Spanish Moss" Resembles, and Many a Southern Family Earns a Little Something By Pulling It Off the Oaks and Cypresses So It Can Be Used in Upholstery

By Dora Byron

THAT POETIC GRAY DRAPERY of Florida's trees, Spanish moss, also has a life story in prose—one which involves mattresses and upholstering. Leaving a background of yellow moonlight and still, black water, the graceful moss of the South finds its way prosaically into beds, chairs, automobiles, cushions, packing boxes and dolls.

The history of a moss mattress probably begins with the Indians of southern United States and tropical America, who lined their huts of palmetto fronds with this soft, massive plant. (Pity the poor cave man who did not live where his beds grew on trees!) The Spanish soldiers and early settlers of Florida found the long moss useful as well as beautiful. The Negroes and "poor whites" of the "fifties" dried moss in great piles and stuffed it into homespun ticking, creating lumpy pillows and mattresses. Only within the last decade have manufacturers awakened to its possibilities as a cheap substitute for "curled hair" and cotton. Recently, tons of crisp, blackened moss have been pulled through cleaning gins and shipped to mattress plants. But the moss business is still somewhere between infancy and early childhood, and is astonishingly primitive.

Economically, moss is of comparatively little value. A ton of "green moss" will yield only 700 pounds or less of "black moss," the pile shrinking to one third its original size during the curing. In the cleaning, from 15 to 20 per cent more of the weight is lost with the removal of the tiniest trash. Then the moss is probably sold for 5 cents a pound by the gin operator, the original gatherer receiving less than $30 for his ton.

* * *

The center for commercial collection is the Red River of Louisiana, and other parts of the Mississippi delta section, the "Cajun" country. In one year a million dollars' worth sometimes is collected here. Next in importance is Florida, where $500,000 is often reached. In a few cases the moss rights have been sold on timber land. Often moss is gathered from cypress trees that have been "felled." It seems to grow denser here than on any other tree, and the moss from the cypress has been observed to have the largest, darkest and strongest threads. "Vegetable hair" also grows on gums, live oaks, water oaks, pecans and a few other trees.

The moss-gathering industry is picturesque. In the "Cajun" country a Negro may go "mossing" by boat along the bayous, raking it down from overhanging limbs. With his boat full he rows his light load leisurely home and heaps it upon the ground near his cabin. The curing, which will last from four to six months, begins with the first wetting. A constant watering will prevent heating and allow the pile to rot down, the outer living tissue rotting away and leaving a dark, hair-like fiber.

In Florida, most of the "mossing" is done in the flat woods, and by land along rivers and creeks. Near water, such as the St. John's River, giant oaks may be almost buried in their shroud of gray moss; the older and larger the tree, the thicker the moss. Several tons can be pulled down from any of these majestic oaks without making the slightest impression on their appearance.

* * *

A typical Florida "cracker" family will put in a day gathering moss for "want of something better to do." It is usually a family affair, with the children often more active than their parents. Ma and Pa and the four little barefooted, tow-headed "crackers" will hitch up the white mule at dawn, and go "up the woods," rakes, bottles of water and boxes of picnic lunch jogging with them in the cart. Selecting a prospective "mossing" territory, the party will stop. With whoops and hollers, the children make for the moss that is swishing its

Underwood & Underwood

SPANISH MOSS ALONG THE BANKS OF THE SWANEE RIVER IN FLORIDA

long arms back and forth within reach. This is soon yanked down and rakes and sticks come into use. Perhaps one little "cracker" deserts his work to climb a big water oak. He finds a nest of baby squirrels. He runs daringly along a thick, horizontal limb, crying, "Ma, look," and is told to "ged-own from that there tree." Perhaps Pa pulls too seriously on a clump of "gray whiskers" and it gives way suddenly, catapulting him to the ground. The woods ring with laughter.

After a meager lunch of cold fried grits and sweet 'taters, biscuit and fat bacon, the children curl up to sleep. Ma and Pa go through the great piles of moss, handful by handful, throwing out sticks and bark. They pack it carefully in the cart. It is a long, tedious job, with the four little ones helping as soon as they are awake. At last they are ready to go home through the sweet, cool forest, riding on top of their day's labor. They are the first ones to ride on what may some day stuff the upholstering of a fashionable limousine.

* * *

At home, Ma gets out corn bread and fresh cane sirup for supper. Pa feeds the hogs. The children wet the moss, drawing bucket after bucket from the creaking old well. The sun goes down and an owl hoots from "up the woods."

Day after day the giant pile of moss is wet and turned, until it is reduced thoroughly to dark fiber. Then it is spread to dry along the old, barb-wire fence. More trips are made, and more moss reaches the fence stage. Thoroughly dry, the wiry, dark moss once more travels in the cart, this time to the gin. Here it is combed, pressed and formed into bales of 200 pounds, ready for shipment. Pa returns with his money, the pay for many hours of work lazily stretched over a period of several months. The family packs another lunch, hitches up the white mule, and "goes to town." There are shoes, bolts of cloth and other things to buy. Ma gets a new wash pot, Pa a new fish net, and the "kids" get some bananas.

Economically, moss is a business that concerns such people as these and also prosperous manufacturers of furniture. But it also is of economic importance, because insects, harmless ones such as "red bugs," and less harmless ones such as the cotton boll weevil, live in it. Estimates are that 365 boll weevils per ton spend their winters in Spanish moss. This was discovered when it was noticed that cotton raised in sections surrounded by moss-hung forests seemed the most damaged. In the fight against the boll weevil moss near the fields was torn down and burned.

Biologically, Spanish moss is not Spanish, nor is it moss.

The "Spanish" was attached at the same time that sweet potatoes became Spanish potatoes, and a spine-tipped, tropical plant, a Spanish bayonet. The early explorers probably took some moss back to Spain with them. Perhaps they packed their gold, potatoes, mangoes, arrows and other curios in this natural excelsior. In Spain, displayed with a few grunting Indians, the moss must have added a bizarre touch to the amazing evidences of a "new land."

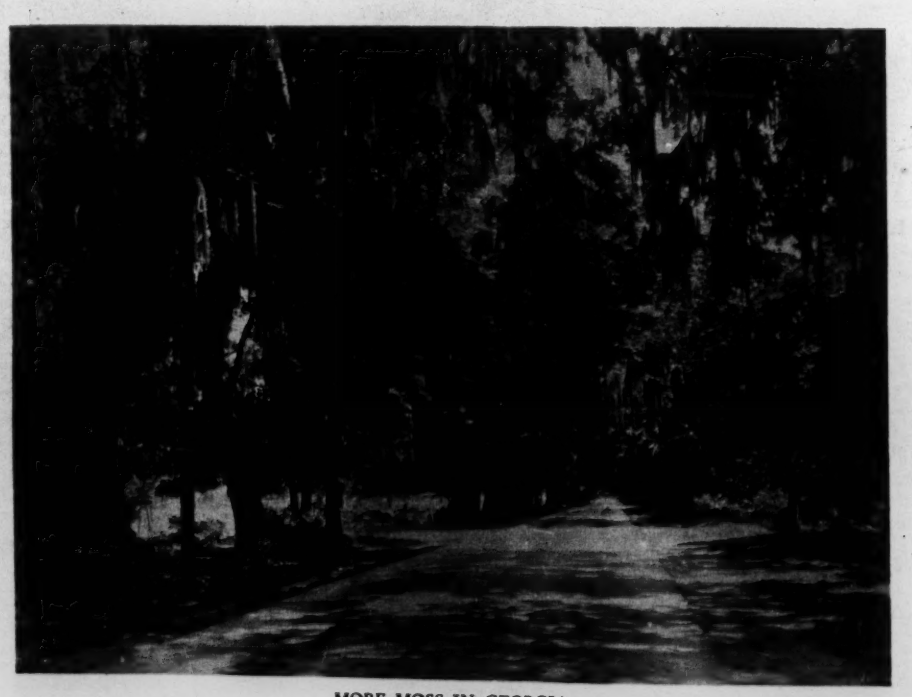
* * *

Not being a moss, it is scientifically called by the rather formidable name of "tillandsia usnevides." It is the best known and most remarkable of epiphytes, a group which, although they cling to other plants for support, are not parasites. Moss does not take food from the supporting trees and is not harmful. It does not smother the trees nor kill them, but manufactures its own food from the air.

Spanish moss belongs to the order of Bormeliales, of which there are 2000 species, largely epiphytes. A terrestrial relative is the pineapple. Other relatives are the Wandering Jew, pickerel weed, water hyacinth and some ferns and orchids. It is a perennial plant with slender stems, gray and scurfy, two to ten feet long. It has tiny yellow petaled flowers, which are inconspicuous. Soft hair seeds are carried from tree to tree by the wind, where they lodge and germinate. T. Usnevides is devoid of roots but has scale hairs through which water is absorbed, and which aid in holding it to the bark.

Although, economically, Florida moss is of no great value and, biologically, it is among the lowest orders of plant life, asethetically it "has everything"—grace, beauty, personality. It is the stalactite of the forest. Its graceful plumes soften any scene, framing the Florida sunsets, breaking the hard angles of sand hills and green pines. Its beauty is doing its part annually to lure tourists to the land of eternal summer, promising them quiet and rest, and the chant of darkies singing across a river.

It has personality, too, has this epiphyte. It has the personality of the very South of which it is a part. There is a slowness, a wistfulness, a quaint peace about this melancholy plant that makes it belong to the South in more ways than habitat.



MORE MOSS IN GEORGIA

Among the New Books

The Spanish in America

The Spanish Main, by Philip Ainsworth Means. London and New York: Scribner. 15s. $3.

FOLLOWING HIS LONG STUDY of the ancient civilizations of the Andes and his book on the fall of the Inca Empire, Mr. Means has put us further in his debt by writing a comprehensive interpretation of the discovery, penetration and colonizing of Central and South America from 1492 until 1700. It is summary, as a book of only 250 pages must be when dealing with this gigantic subject—the career of Cortés, for example, gets less than two pages. Yet nothing of importance is omitted and no important event suffers in effectiveness as part of the story. The whole is a most readable and fair-minded distillation from the original sources.

* * *

It is well to understand the limits which the glamorous words, "The Spanish Main," lay down. Their original meaning, as Mr. Means points out, was the Spanish Mainland, and they had no immediate reference to the sea. Using the term in a wider sense than is usual, Mr. Means includes in it the entire Caribbean and the southern half of the Gulf of Mexico—that is to say, the heart of the Spanish attack upon the New World and the center of the struggle by the Dutch, the French and the English against their monopoly. By 1670, under the treaty which Charles II of England negotiated at Madrid, the Spaniards at last yielded and granted legally what had previously been taken by piracy, smuggling and unofficial war. The monopoly was at an end. Incidentally, its conclusion was celebrated on the English side by the most disgraceful orgy of organized buccaneering that had yet taken place. The notorious Morgan, a fiend but, as Mr. Means generously admits, a leader, got a knighthood out of it.

* * *

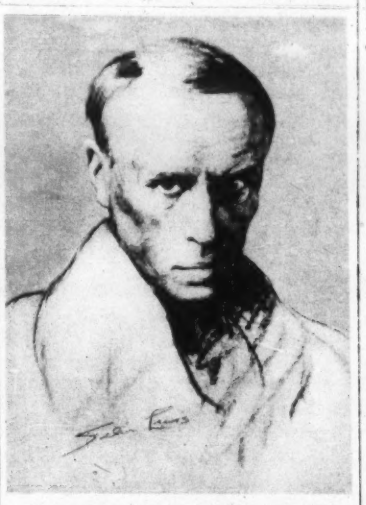
The treaty of Madrid marked the break of the absolute claims of Spain and it is at this point that Mr. Means leaves the story for another volume. Both his narrative and his conclusions are fascinating. The account of Orellana's journey down the Amazon from Quito, to take a notable example, and of the battle of the Indian women, who gave the river its name, loses nothing in Mr. Means's rapid narrative. The phases of discovery and penetration, the result of a succession of illusions each with a germ of truth, are skillfully traced. Beginning with the Cathay and Spice Islands myths, the Spaniards replaced them with the legend of El Dorado. The literal "golden man," an Indian chief who once a year was powdered all over with gold dust and who then washed it ritually from his person, became a place in European imagination. Ralegh sought it in Guiana and the Orinoco, Orellana and the younger Pizarro in their terrible journey in the basin of the upper Amazon; and the energies of rebellious men who poured out of Spain were skillfully diverted on the same heroic or treacherous quest by anxious governors.

Some of the history is very well known but Mr. Means has introduced order into it. He makes effective display of the motives of Spain's rivals and, as he shows, although they were ultimately successful in wresting the right to trade, they made a very poor haul of Spanish territory. They colonized in the depopulated and more or less abandoned Antilles where the Spaniards had first landed; they secured and eventually lost the grotesque and nefarious Puritan colony of Providence Island and they got a relative plum like Jamaica. But Jamaica was a poor result for Cromwell's fantastic Western Design, a dream of seventeenth-century Fascism, which was to conquer the whole of Spanish America. Spanish civilization retained virtually the whole of its gains. The English went north to climates more suited to them and the story of Providence Island makes one glad they did.

We look forward to the continuation of this valuable and lucid book.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



A Drawing by S. J. Woolf of Sinclair Lewis, whose "It Can't Happen Here" (Doubleday) was reviewed in the Monitor Oct. 21.

Another Bold Briton

A Visit to America, by A. G. Macdonell. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ANOTHER BOLD BRITON, it would seem, has now ventured for the first time upon savage American shores. Familiarity with the species causes one to brace himself against those bizarre impressions which will, one knows, inevitably marshal themselves in trite and factitious array: the marvel of the New York sky line by day and night, the horrors of enduring a journey in an American sleeping-car, overheated hotel rooms and such distasteful culinary phenomena as waffles swimming in maple sirup, corn on the cob, and pale tea flavored principally with lemon.

* * *

In some respects, Mr. Macdonell quite measures up to his predecessors. After attending a Princeton-Williams football match, he is humorous at the expense of those "twelve beautiful young gentlemen in white shirts and white flannel trousers, each armed with a gaily coloured megaphone." Then, with a mystifying disregard for obvious facts—at least as an American sees them—he is pleased to malign the Fifth Avenue buses—"that quaint and wobbly service of ancient green contrivances which ply up and down Fifth Avenue, beginning in Washington Square and fading away into nothingness, for all I know into complete dissolution, in the neighborhood of West 150th Street." Having some slight acquaintance with the much-placarded buses of London, which are not always so fleet, one wonders.

That, if you like, will annoy the proud New Yorker; but possibly no more than will Mr. Macdonell's violent aversion to Chicago, with its "one magnificent street hedged about by a wilderness of slums," be an affront to citizens of the second city of the United States.

* * *

And so it goes, whether the Englishman on American soil is engaged in avoiding too frequent and pressing invitations to visit the smelting works of Montana, gloating over the sophistications of San Francisco, or delighting in the suave loveliness of the Carroll mansion in Baltimore. Once or twice he is genuinely funny—that is to say, as funny to an American as to an Englishman. For instance, he is so in his account of finding a train amidst the splendors of the Grand Central Station or in the recovering of his hat, which had been parted from him inadvertently when one half of his train was separated from the other—"the only really good black felt hat in the whole of the North American Continent," as its owner insists.

* * *

However, if forgiveness need be granted Mr. Macdonell, it might be done one thousand times over because of one important realization which swept over him before he took ship again for England. As far too many of his compatriots fail to do, Mr. Macdonell saw not alone the gigantic proportions of America, but he saw its heterogeneous character. That is to say, he felt convinced of England's folly in regarding America pityingly because of its corruption, because of its crime record, because of many other of its inconsistencies. "It would appear," he writes, "that when we Europeans talk of American crime and its prevalence, it would be a great deal fairer to talk about European crime in America or, fairer still, European and African crime in America. The postwar slump in Europe caused by the war, and the postwar boom in America caused by the war, combined to attract the cutthroats of the one continent to the throats, so to speak, of the other. And then we get up proudly and say, "What a wicked people the Americans must be compared with us!"

Mr. Macdonell understood that, whether for good or bad, America is something new, something without precedent, among the company of the nations; and so it cannot be judged by any of the usual standards. Which is perhaps more than most people gain in the way of insight while visiting somewhat casually a country which lies across the seas.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Fiction—Not Too Heavy

Beany Eye, by David Garnett. London: Chatto & Windus. 5s. New York: Harcourt Brace. $1.25.

I Let Him Go, by John Brophy. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

Up In the Hills, by Lord Dunsany. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

The Wooden Pillow, by Carl Fallas. London: Heinemann 7s. 6d.

WHAT IS CALLED paradoxically the long short story is one of the most agreeable mediums of literary expression. Unfortunately, as publishers fight shy of it, the public has not much opportunity of savoring it.

"Beany Eye" is an admirable example of how artistically right a short book of the kind can be. Mr. Garnett has delicately and sensitively interwoven autobiography and fantasy. He has made a character study of a rough countryman, an object of pity and a source of irritation to his employers, who becomes eventually a problem and a menace. As a small boy Mr. Garnett admired and feared Beany Eye, his violence, his rough ways, his boastings, his skill at transforming the dark green wands of holly bushes into slender, white carriage whips.

* * *

Mentally, Beany Eye was on a low level; a victim in his own estimation of scores of injustices; he lived in a vague world peopled with enemies. But his personality was undeniable: an unconscious influence which penetrated the atmosphere where the translator of "Anna Karenina," closeted with a Russian friend, struggled with difficult passages.

The story makes a decorative pattern, and fitted into this pattern are descriptions of the country background. There are flashes of sly humor and the prose is lovely. "Beany Eye" is a little masterpiece.

Viewed with detachment, the story in "I Let Him Go" is weak, but the brilliance of the writing, Mr. Brophy's power of elimination and the vividness of his descriptive gifts, more than compensate. His writing is fresh, forceful and never boring. He can evoke Venice, Cairo, Dublin in a few lines. His outlook is original and he has a real talent for capturing essentials. The book is written in the first person; it touches on the problems of the generation which went to the war under age, returned to a university and entered business at the bottom rung. It is satirical but not dogmatic. It is a swift, dramatic document far more remarkable in its vital way than many novels more competently conceived structurally.

* * *

Lord Dunsany's gentle irony finds a successful outlet in his satire on Irish boys playing at guerrilla warfare. A treaty between Liberia and the Irish Free State—the only treaty Liberia had ever made with a foreign power—brought about some strange results. Under the treaty a party of slightly embarrassed Christian gentlemen in frock coats and tall hats came to dig in an Irish bog for archaeological remains. Their embarrassment was caused by the presence of a half-naked countryman whose African drum echoed weirdly through the unaccustomed Irish air. How their investigations indirectly caused Mickey Ryan to take to the hills with an army of eight and transport (one donkey), into country where Patsy Heffernan held undisputed sway, makes highly entertaining reading. Lord Dunsany has few equals in contemporary fiction for drawing amusing and original situations with a subtle and ironical pen.

"The Wooden Pillow" is a series of slight, romantic and charming glimpses into Japanese scenes. It reads at first like so many short stories, but there is a love theme between an Englishman and a Japanese girl running through the book. Though disjointed, the book suggests a sensitive, humorous and not over-ambitious attempt to gauge the difference between Eastern and Western attitudes on several unacademic subjects.

E. M. V.

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Mr. Robinson's King Jasper

King Jasper, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $2.

PUBLICATION OF "King Jasper" brings home with new force the loss that America suffered in the passing of Edwin Arlington Robinson last April. If this is not the last of his poems to appear in its first edition, the number to come is strictly limited. No longer can the publication of a volume of his work, season after season, be expected to raise the standard of current poetry as it has for 30 years.

This newly coined and issued legacy tells the story of Jasper, by compliment the King,

> and by some right
> Which all might not acknowledge as divine.

Age has set upon him, and more than age, a knowledge of past wrongs and of imminent change. It pictures the collapse of his royal family by defection and by will, his own struggle with a growing burden of unpleasant truths and his final overthrow, with his palace and the "chimneys" on which rested his power. It is as though Mr. Robinson had heeded Shakespeare's admonition:

> Let us sit upon the ground
> And tell sad stories of the death of kings.

With this volume comes what could not have been expected with earlier ones, a preface by Robert Frost. It is such a preface as only a poet could have written, and that a poet who had known "E. A." long and well and had discussed with him problems common to all poets and particularly their own contemporaries. While many were trying to be new in new ways, Mr. Frost tells us, Robinson "stayed content with the old-fashioned way to be new." He was simply different and his difference was successful in establishing correspondence of feeling and understanding in others.

Newness was the problem of the prewar days; that of the years of the depression has been "the use of poetry as a vehicle of grievances against the un-Utopian state." This question, too, Mr. Frost discussed with his colleague from Maine, and they agreed that they would both dislike to be read for any theory upon which they might be supposed to write, but that they should not mind what the young men did, if only they lodged real poems "where they would be hard to get rid of."

Poems of propaganda, Mr. Frost characterizes as expressions of grievances, and grievance is a form of impatience. What he prefers are poems of grief; and, he adds, "I like them Robinsonianly profound." Grief, he takes it, is a form of patience, but when it is deep it is more solid than grievances which, it is possible, a few "good national elections" will wipe away forever.

Mr. Robinson's grief in "King Jasper" is for the disenchantment of experience, the realization that shabby compromises are sometimes the basis of victories, that though ideals may be high, results may still be tragic. The language in which Mr. Robinson realizes his profound thoughts with felicity is not so difficult nor so mannered as once it was. The grief is less bitter and more patient. The glints of humor which have brightened every poem, no matter how dark the theme, still shine. The source of the humor, like the source of the sadness of which Mr. Frost speaks, is a secret that Mr. Robinson never told. It reflects at once the depth of his grief and the joy which must have been his to fashion such poems as "King Jasper" in trust that they formed a legacy that the destruction of kings and kingdoms will not obliterate.

ISABEL FOSTER

The Races of Men

We Europeans, by Julian Huxley, A. C. Haddon and A. M. Carr-Saunders. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.

ALL GREAT MOVEMENTS like to found themselves on a plausible theory. They may have started nobody knows how; but, once begun, they look out for a rationale which may at least *seem* philosophic. Some of the most unjust aggressions in the history of the world have been defended in the most high-sounding phrases, and the wolf, devouring the lamb, professes to be doing so solely in obedience to the dictates of the moral law.

Such, in ancient times, was the theory invoked to defend slavery: some "races" were innately superior to others, and the others were naturally servile. A similar notion has appeared in recent times, and has been buttressed with a vast parade of sham learning. The "Nordic" race, said Houston Stewart Chamberlain, was the predestined ruler of the world, both mentally and materially, and all great men in history—David, Dante, Paul, even Jesus himself—were discovered to have been Nordics. Lately, the theory has been slightly modified: "Aryan" has been substituted for "Nordic," but hardly to the advantage of the unfortunate creatures outside the pale.

The whole idea is fantastic and ridiculous. Long ago Defoe made fun of it as held by his countrymen:

> Thus from a mixture of all kinds began
> That heterogeneous thing, an Englishman,

and it has been exposed more exactly since, but never more thoroughly than in the book before us. These writers prove beyond refutation that there is no such thing as a pure race, and that the very word "race" is unmeaning. If any race has less existence than none at all, it is the "Aryan." "An ethnologist who speaks of Aryan race, Aryan blood, Aryan eyes and hair, is as great a sinner as a linguist who speaks of a dolichocephalic dictionary or a brachycephalic grammar."

To recognize many "non-Ayrans" by external marks is impossible. These authors give us 16 portraits. The darkest of these is a Norwegian, the most Semitic an Austrian. The "Jewish" nose was, in fact, not originally Jewish at all, but Hittite.

All this, of course, is true in an exaggerated form of America. If the "true-born Englishman" was a "heterogeneous thing," still more heterogeneous is his transatlantic relative. The average American is kin to the whole world, and has a touch of universal nature.

The moral of this book, indeed, is that men are brothers, and that St. Paul was right when he said that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth. How long it will take before they realize their brotherhood is another question.

E. E. KELLETT

Pepys the Civil Servant

Samuel Pepys: The Years of Peril, by Arthur Bryant. London: Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. New Lork: Macmillan. $3.50.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that this second volume of Mr. Bryant's great work should be one of the best sellers in England, for it has a double appeal, the first being to lovers of order and administration, and the second being to that public which delights in the unraveling of an intrigue in high politics.

Between the ages of 37 and 50, Pepys became involved in both of these activities, each interacting on the other. His conduct throughout this long and trying time is now fully revealed, with a wealth of detail and statement of sources that admits of no refutation. Hitherto Pepys has been judged in the light of his own self-portrait in the Diaries. It is a portrait which can never be erased from the memory of the world. But now the world will have to look upon another, still a self-portrait, but painted unconsciously and left undiscovered until today. It sees the light as the result of the combined life-work of two men. Here is Mr. Bryant's description of its emergence:

> Of Pepys' life outside those nine crowded years (of the Diaries) the world knew nothing and cared almost less. To most people his later career seemed as unreal and unimportant as that of Sancho Panza or Figaro. Yet silently Pepys clamored to be heard. Between the unfingered covers of hundreds of volumes in the Bodleian and his Library at Magdalene College were the materials which he had prepared to explain and justify his career. From the walls of the Admiralty, of the Royal Society, of his College at Cambridge, the stern old face of the great Secretary looked down as though angrily seeking a champion to challenge the legend of amorous buffoon and gossip created by the publication of his Diary. He found one in a brilliant Cambridge scholar, the late Dr. J. R. Tanner, who devoted 30 years of his life to expounding to the twentieth century what the eighteenth had deliberately forgotten and the nineteenth had never known, that Pepys had created the English naval machine which ultimately gave his country the dominion of the seas and the empire of more than a quarter of the world.

It has been Mr. Bryant's task to write the full life of this versatile official, using the enormous mountain of material compiled by Dr. Tanner. The first volume, "The Man in the Making," appeared two years ago. It covered the familiar ground of the years of the Diary, and ended with the passing of Pepys's wife when he was 37, in 1669. He was at once plunged into the opening scenes of a political drama in which he played a faithful and not so very humble part at the King's right hand against the growing forces of the oligarchical Republican or Whig Party led by the unscrupulous Lord Shaftesbury. The conflict, which almost led to another civil war, lasted until Pepys was a man of 50, thoroughly worldly wise in the technique of government, but still full of vitality, curiosity, kindly pedantry and those other idiosyncratic virtues which are so naïvely displayed in the Diaries.

⁂

In the course of those years he had established, perhaps for the first time since the days of the Roman Empire, a magnificent machinery of naval organization, which was to develop into the civil administrative method of the English Civil Service, that nonpolitical force of government and public service which has since been copied by other states. In the course of that labor, Pepys had to fight against corruption and against interested parties who used all the recognized Renaissance methods of dealing with people who stood in their way. As a result he would have gone to the scaffold, not only because of his dangerous honesty and the loud, clear voice with which he proclaimed what he saw, but also because he was in the way of higher policies, and stood in the line of fire directed against the two first Gentlemen of the day, the King and the Duke of York.

⁂

The first half of Mr. Bryant's book deals with Pepys in his bee-like capacity as the first great Civil Servant. The second part reveals, with much more excitement for the reader, the part which the underworld of London played in the intricate plots by Lord Shaftesbury's party to get Pepys removed. For 14 months he fought with an attainder over his head. A word too much here or there, whispered in the ear of a servant or the beggar at his door, would have brought him down. But he never made a mistake. It is a wonderful story, as thrilling as a detective story and as glamorous as a romance by Walter Scott. The reader is so spellbound as almost to overlook the scholarship of the writer, his disposition of material and his easy, graceful prose, in which so much knowledge is conveyed with so much modesty.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Criticism and Essays

The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy, by Jacob Burckhardt (Bonibooks, $1). A new reprint of a famous title, in the authorized translation from the fifteenth edition by S. G. C. Middlemore.

⁂

Adventures in Green Places, by Herbert Ravenel Saas (Putnam, $3.50). A reprint of these nature essays, with reproductions of 17 paintings by Alice R. Huger Smith.

⁂

It Seems to Me, by Heywood Broun (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). A daily columnist collects pieces written over 10 years for the New York World, the Telegram, the World-Telegram and the Nation. They cover a variety of topics, from "Sacco and Vanzetti" to "Harvard Indifference." For those who like Broun—which excludes Republicans, Communists, Fascists and newspaper publishers.

Juveniles

Change of Idols, by John Tainter Foote (Appleton-Century, $1). The story of a boy's fishing trip in Canada.

⁂

Patsy's Progress, by Rose B. Knox (Dodd Mead, $2). The story of a young southern girl of the nineties.

Miscellaneous

Anecdotal History of the Science of Sound, to the beginning of the Twentieth Century, by Dayton Clarence Miller (Macmillan, $2.50). Amplification of an address before the Acoustical Society of America by its then president, at the University of Michigan in November, 1932. It records "what seem to be the principal events in the progress of the science of sound."

⁂

The Devil's Dictionary, by Ambrose Bierce (Bonibooks, $1). Epigrammatic definitions revived.

⁂

New Numbers, by F. Emerson Andrews (Harcourt Brace, $2). In which we are urged to count by twelves instead of tens.

⁂

Webster's Elementary Dictionary (American Book Company, $1.20) is probably designed to relieve the burden on parents who are asked to explain the definitions in the larger dictionaries. It contains 38,500 entries—which ought to be enough for a school child. They have been selected on the basis of their occurrence in printed matter actually studied and read by boys and girls, beginning with the early elementary grades.

"The March of Man," published by Encyclopedia Britannica, is a historical and geographical reference volume. Albert Bushnell Hart in an introduction calls it a valuable contribution to comparative history. It consists of historical atlas maps, time charts and historical illustrations.

Katherine Mayo tells it in pictures in "The Face of Mother India" (Harper). The volume contains 50,000 words of text surveying the history of India and 392 photographs depicting Indian life today.

In Mr. Bates's Corner

Cut and Come Again, by H. E. Bates. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

A QUIET AND beautiful slow-moving realism is the quality of Mr. H. E. Bates's short stories. His scope has always been narrow, limited to the same characters and the same countryside where they dwell in all his books. At one time he seemed to have entered into a kind of static trance. The present collection shows him widening his observation and sympathies. The stories about irascible Uncle Silas have opened a mature vein of humor at once genial and sardonic; and one story, "The Mill," the tale of a servant who goes to work in a country mill, is one of the best things he has ever done. Other English short-story writers are more varied, and wider in their interest among people and emotions; but in the simplified world of elemental experience, no other living English writer comes near him in excellence.

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THE QUESTION MUSEUM

Museum of Question Marks

By Nancy Barnhart

A COLLECTION OF QUESTIONS, assorted enigmas. A challenge to antiquarians, historians, style experts, early-Americanophiles, and lovers of humanity. Here it is, a cross section of human life, dissected by the skill of archaeology and housed in the Archaeological Museum at Williamsburg, Virginia, once the town Court House.

Enter reverently, for this quaint building holds the *prima facie* evidence of an era long gone. The air is hushed. The walls are solemn white. In the glass cases, banded with metal in the strictest modern style, lie the objects of our attention. Rare specimens? Works of art? Noble sculptured forms? Precious stones?

Precious stones indeed, in a new sense. Look carefully at the fragments you see here, odds and ends of stone, mutilated brick, bits of marble and old glass, rusted iron, brass, pewter, pathetic stumps of pottery and chinaware, such things as anyone in a normal frame of mind would throw into the ash can. Each nub-end of trash is marked with a tiny number. Catalogued! Yes, and with the most painstaking care. In the drawers beneath the showcases, sliding miraculously on their ball bearings, are compartments full of similar pieces, selected, labeled, each in its proper class.

* * *

But what on earth does anybody want with all this rubbish? The question springs irresistibly.

"Ah, kitchen midden Virginiana," the curator, Mr. Rutherfoord Goodwin, has come to our rescue. "These things have been dug from the sites of colonial dwellings, most of which were destroyed by fire at an early date; and they constitute an exact recording of the modes, manners, and culture of a time when America was in the making. The numbers show the exact location where each article was found. One curious fact is that the different parcels of ground are so uniform in the quality of their yield. The tableware, for instance, that we find in the ruins of a gentleman's home will be of the same make and pattern as that found in the ruins of the town wig-maker's house! The only difference being that there was obviously a greater supply of these wares in the fine household than in the humble. How can we account for this? Were the tastes of that time less diversified than now? Was there only a limited import available from the mother country?"

* * *

Now we are launched on the high tide of questions. They rise on every side. Who made me? pleads a segment of a blue bowl: Chinaman, Dutchman, Englishman?

How did I come here? asks a great flat piece of cast iron, obviously a fire-back, decorated with the word "Fruhling" and a plump German farmer maiden toying flirtatiously with a hoe.

Was I a part of a teapot, sugar bowl, or pitcher? This from a cream-colored handle of Queen's Ware delicately shaped to imitate a small twist of rope with the frayed ends displayed in careful artlessness, glorifying the rustic, the commonplace—all the taste of a period bound up in one little knob of molded earth.

What is my meaning? a cryptic inscription appears on divers articles at once. It is the numeral 4, with crossed V's below it, known to collectors as the "Mysterious Sign." No one has ever been able to find its significance, our curator tells us, though it was used extensively and indiscriminately on all sorts of merchandise, merchants' signs, corner stones, bale seals, watermarks, and heaven knows what not, up to a certain date in history, when it dropped out of sight completely. Does it mean *bona fide* quality? We are possessed by a gnawing curiosity.

* * *

Who carved me? wistfully from a marble cherub-head, sans nose, sans cheeks, sans all but eyes and wistfulness. Our guess would be, the same hand that made the statue of Lord Botetourt, still standing in Williamsburg; but we are only guessing.

Few can resist the temptation to guess. Experts and near-experts, dilettantes, schoolmen, craftsmen, the general public, all have opinions, most of them wrong. Sometimes the answers are written in the fragments. From scraps of tableware identified as Wedgwood, the Wedgwood Company of today has recreated an entire dinner set for the Raleigh Tavern. Tiny remnants of marble have been put together, like a fantastic picture puzzle, and presto! we have the complete details of a mantel in the Palace, true and irrefutable testimony. A new mantel in this exact design has been created from the identical type of marble. And so the Palace and the Capitol and the other buildings have been set up again, on the old sites, mantels in their place, stone flagging of imported Purbeck stone as it used to be, flooring of contemporary wood, walls of authentic hand-made brick; the furniture being assembled piece by piece, the whole as perfect as modern skill and tireless research can make it.

* * *

Yet though the answers have been wrought so boldly, they have not disturbed the original data lying in chaste seclusion, the portrait of an era. A portrait in trifles, you might call it. But what portrait is not made up of trifles? Puzzling, contradictory, perhaps, like a dainty lady with a large mouth. Stiffly posed, often uncouth in its manners, for the 18th century had only recently come into the use of forks at table. And yet it is true to life, as we say. We cherish these relics of a by-gone age, because we love to stretch our hands across the space of time, and discover how like ourselves the human race has always been. Something stirs in us, as when we see the golden chair of the Pharaohs: we want to sit in it! We long to picture ourselves back in Colonial days to answer in person the questions: just how did it feel? . . . Here is our chance, in Williamsburg.

Mint and sage and other herbs have been planted in their proper beds, to give forth this sweet old-time odor in the warm sunshine. Ducks paddle in the canal at the rear of the garden where weeping willows remind us of "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," who "wept with delight when you gave her a smile, and trembled with fear at your frown." Magnolias, holly trees, live oaks, wild apple trees, stand wrapt in admiration of their reflection in the water. A trumpet vine blows its imaginary notes to the winds of heaven. A square-prowed boat drifts on the calm surface of the pond, waiting for some slippered foot to step inside, and rustling farthingales to come and nestle on the little seat.

Here is timelessness. Here is peace. Here we may rest from questionings.

Aid for Writers

The Ministerial Council in Vienna has decided to subsidize publishing houses that print the works of Austrian writers and music composers.

Formerly, Austrian books, operas and songs had the whole of Germany as a market, but since Herr Adolf Hitler's advent to power very few Austrian works are allowed to cross the border. So the intellectuals in Austria are left in want and the state is now trying to help them.

The money for the subsidies is to be raised by a special tax levied on book stores, which will therefore have to charge more for their goods.

"Rather Be Right"

Only one man in the running has ever been quoted as having said, "I would rather be right than be President." Henry Clay never became President. Not only has his saying been perpetuated, but the tree under which it was penned, in a letter against the annexation of Texas, is still standing in Raleigh, North Carolina. It remains to this day a beautiful tree and is known as the "Henry Clay Oak."

The letter containing this fateful declaration was written on April 17, 1844. Mr. Clay was in Raleigh for a week's visit in the home of a son-in-law of Colonel William Polk, Revolutionary hero. The city was the scene of many festive events, in his honor; and, while his visit was described as being "purely non-partisan," it is said that he made one speech, in which he enunciated the principles of the Whig Party, whose support he was enjoying.

The Whigs were strong in the South during that period. In fact, North Carolina provided one vice-presidential nominee, in the person of William A. Graham, who was United States Senator, Governor and Secretary of the Navy in President Fillmore's Cabinet, when the "open door" policy in Japan was adopted.

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Jim and the boss are having a friendly little argument on politics.

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"Where did you get those facts?" asks the boss.

Jim's answer is, "From an article on 'Sharing the Earth's Riches,' by Sir Arthur Salter, former director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor."

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GREAT NEWS FOR NECKWEAR "FANS"

World Famous Neckwear Patterns at $1.15

We Challenge You to Match Them Under $3 to $5

Beginning January 1, 1936, Zimmerman Neckwear will embody a Quality and Beauty far surpassing the remarkable values heretofore presented—representing the finest output of America's Leading Manufacturers of Neckwear Silk.

Within a few short years, Zimmerman Neckwear has won a nation-wide reputation for outstanding quality and value. Some of the statements made for Zimmerman ties may have seemed extreme. But those who actually have seen, handled and worn Zimmerman neckwear, are virtually unanimous in describing it the greatest neckwear value they ever encountered.

Now, in the face of that achievement . . . we make the statement that, beginning in 1936, the average quality of the Zimmerman line will be so much finer as to challenge comparison with ties sold at the highest price in America:

DE LUXE QUALITY ONLY!

In a recent advertisement certain patterns just obtained were described as the "finest money and skill can produce." From now on *every tie* made by us will be on the average far better even than those former de luxe patterns. How can we do it? For months we have been working with the leading neckwear silk makers to gain their co-operation in a step that would surpass anything before achieved. Now we have it! The extent to which we intend to go in making the finest quality neckwear possible to produce is limited only by the ability of the mills to turn out silk up to our specifications.

BETTER! BETTER! BETTER!

We urged Silk Manufacturers!

As many as a half dozen of the leading silk manufacturers have competed in producing just one of the new patterns added to our line. Each had instructions to make the most improved material they could produce. The finest qualities and patterns from those submitted has been our choice in every case. Scores of fabrics, supposed to be a great improvement over anything we have heretofore used, have been submitted to us and rejected, with an offer to pay more in order to get something even finer.

THE RESULT: *A Tie that would ordinarily command the Highest Price at which Neckwear is Sold*

This is no idle statement. Every one of our representatives has had experiences in which a Zimmerman tie has provd identical with a pattern for which the customer had paid far more than the Zimmerman price. With our new, vastly improved quality, we know that many of these ties will compare with ties for which $3 to $5 is asked.

In order to get the kind of material necessary to make this immense improvement in our line, we have had to alter our price slightly. Heretofore, Zimmerman ties have sold at the uniform price of $1, except for certain imported patterns. We have to pay much more for the silk of the superior quality now used. Also, there has been a recent increase in the price of raw silk. We are therefore obliged to add a few cents to the former selling price and will sell these new de luxe ties at $1.15 each.

Thus, for 15 cents more you get a tie which is in many cases considered twice as good as the big value, extra quality neckties we formerly offered at $1. We believe every Zimmerman necktie buyer will seize this as the greatest opportunity yet presented to add quality to his wardrobe, and that this great improvement will win thousands of new friends and buyers.

The first Monday in each month, or oftener, in the Monitor, appears a partial list of Zimmerman representatives. Most of them carry a stock ranging from 150 to 500 ties. Be sure to examine this list for representative nearest you. If there is not one in your vicinity, write us, since it is not possible to give a complete list in each advertisement.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY *for* SALESMEN

This sensational advancement in the quality of the Zimmerman line, at a price so low as to be almost incredible, makes the Zimmerman sales franchise more attractive than ever. It will prove simply a question of showing the merchandise in order to sell from one to several dozen ties at nearly every call on persons accustomed to fine things. 95 per cent of our sales is repeat business. The work attracts men and women of the highest calibre, not only for its better than average earning possibilities, but for the satisfaction it affords. A number of representatives earn as much as $100 in a week—some up to $150 or more in a week's time. With the increase in quality in our new line, earning possibilities are greatly enlarged.

We furnish merchandise on consignment to properly qualified representatives. We also have a plan whereby part-time representatives may get started—and increase their income in spare time.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

Our new, comprehensive, 24-page 8½" x 11" book, "Opportunities in the Neckwear Business," gives you full details of the several plans under which you can start at once in this lucrative business. Many pages of experiences of successful Zimmerman representatives. A full explanation of the reasons for Zimmerman quality upon which the phenomenal growth of the business is based. Send for this booklet today.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN

207-215 North Michigan Ave. (Entire Fourth Floor) Chicago

Over the Editor's Desk

Timeliness

THE EDITOR sits at a fixed point beside a road called time. The point is the present. Flowing toward him—sometimes catapulting against him—from one direction comes a mighty cavalcade of facts. Fresh facts, dynamic units which by their impact upon the present seem to form the future. Their freshness, their dynamism, make them news. They are actual, immediate. They must be seized, recorded, heralded forth. They bristle with timeliness. They must be published *now*.

In a mometary lull, the editor turns and looks along the road in the opposite direction. He weighs a different set of values. He must forget the urgency that beats upon him, the hailstorm of events. What matters now is not the imminence, but the permanence, of facts. How many items in this caravan of news can survive, or deserve to survive, until they reach the horizon of a reader's interest? How many of them have the quality of timelessness, as well at timeliness?

In this dilemma, the editor pauses to ponder upon the apparently irreconcilable. How can a fact be hot, and at the same time cold? How can a tale designed to arrest attention at the moment of a happening still claim consideration when the compelling novelty of it has passed, even by a day, into history? Can a thing be old, and at the same time new?

The reader, if asked, would say he prizes timelessness. Yet the editor knows that most subscribers, in skimming through the pages, will stop and read the one that deals with something pressing, of today. Esteem timelessness as he will, he cannot ignore the virtue of timeliness.

Here is a magazine, most of whose readers do not see it until it is several days old; some of them not until it has been for weeks off the press. To them, it must be new, must be fresh. But in order to be timely, it must also be timeless in a measure. Timeliness and timelessness must be reconciled.

That is the editor's problem. But it is not only an editor's problem. It is a part of universal experience. In the focal point of the present must be decided the values of events and trends, of facts and opinions. And it is not only their value for the present that must be determined. It is their value, regardless of time. The realization of this fact brings us just a step nearer to the comprehension of eternity.

What is so real, what is so acutely with us, as the present? And what can be more acutely present than the ever-present? Eternal, not changing, values are the only criterion. As year passes into year, they remain the same.

THE EDITOR

Letters

Mother Is Always Right . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your Nov. 13 issue of The Christian Science Monitor contained an article called "Cannon Fodder Talks Back," written by "A Schoolboy." This article claimed my interest at once, since I am a mother of sons, all three of whom would be so-called Cannon Fodder in the event of another war. For the past year I have been confronted with the problem of placing two of my sons recently graduated from high school at work that would at least keep them out of mischief until such a time as permament remunerative jobs would be theirs for the seeking.

Possibility of war has often been under discussion in our home, also the conditions which arise to cause such wars, and it has always been my desire to impress on them that war is the outcome of the greed of monsters whose love of gold supersedes all else in this world. They know pretty well by reading that those who take the most active part in wars reap the fewest benefits.

It was with a sinking heart that I read of the many calls to "Join the Army," not knowing but what this depression might possibly drive them to join as a sort of last resort to find something to do. I can assure the boys who feel that war is a useless and terrible scourge that we mothers of America are behind them 100 per cent. Our women's federated clubs are working strongly toward the end that peace should be not only "desirable" but "honorable" and that the pacifist is not a weakling but a strong, righteous protector against greed, suffering and needless sacrifice to put a few on a pinnacle of financial security.

Boys, don't let our generation put anything over on you; we are as much in the power of this great evil as you are, but it will take your youth, your clear thinking, your assertiveness to gain that goal for which every mother is praying and striving. We are willing to go down into history as pacifists! War is nothing but wholesale murder. When the bands have stopped playing, what then?

You are on the right track—spread all the peace propaganda you can. A MOTHER

Richmond, Washington.

Contributors . .

JANET RANKIN AIKEN is a member of the faculty of Columbia University. She is a Ph. D. and a Mrs. The author of a selected vocabulary entitled "Little English," she also was one of those attending a conference called last autumn by the Carnegie Corporation and other groups to start work on what it is hoped may become a perfect system of simplified English.

TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer. When Congress adjourned, he asked and answered the question, "Has Congress Been Too Hasty?" in the Magazine Section of July 31. Now he surveys the task which the new Congress faces.

JANET MABIE wrote about new toys in "A Business Based on Hobby-Horse Sense" in the Magazine Section of Nov. 14, 1934. Now she tells what to do with old toys, or at least what has been done with them by a social-minded group in New York.

JOHN A. MAY is attached to the London staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He has written several other articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which was "A Prince in a Kingdom of Clothes," appearing July 17.

MRS. E. O. LORIMER is the wife of a former Political Agent in Gilgit, a British adviser to the rulers and governors of the seven small states that comprise the frontier province of the "Gilgit Agency."

RAYMOND CARDWELL is a new contributor to the Magazine Section. He lives in California.

LUCIA C. WARREN for nearly thirteen years was chimer of the eleven-bell chime in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. She has conducted research on the subject of bells for many years, and has visited factories and otherwise informed herself on their history, manufacture and ringing.

NANCY BARNHART is an artist-writer who makes occasional visits to Virginia, although she lives in Boston and Chicago, between trips to various parts of the world. She wrote "Virginia, Inspirer of Men," in the Magazine of Feb. 13.

DORA BYRON lives in Florida and is familiar with the southern states, in general.

. . Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

neutrality policy, for instance, is not one between Republican and Democratic doctrine in any sense; it is simply a quest for the surest way to avoid war and at the same time maintain an honorable role in world affairs. The demarcation, if any, will be chiefly between peace forces and commercial interests bent on war profits. Similarly, in the case of the bonus, there is comparatively little difference between the records of the two parties in Congress.

As for balancing the budget, the Republicans probably will vote with conservative Democrats to keep appropriations down, though, if past performance is a criterion, they may occasionally join in passing a bit of radical or expensive legislation to embarrass the President. On the one traditional issue of tariffs, indorsement or censure of the Canadian trade agreement has not wholly followed the lines of party, but support has come from Republican newspapers in the East and opposition largely from dairying and lumber sections in the Northwest.

On the Republican side of the houses matters will be enlivened by the interest attached to the doings of various potential contenders for the Republican presidential nomination. In the upper house there are Senators William E. Borah, Arthur H. Vandenberg, L. J. Dickinson and Charles L. McNary, who have been mentioned in that connection, while the House of Representatives holds James E. Wadsworth, Hamilton Fish and Bertrand H. Snell.

With all these rumblings of campaign-year politics drumming in the ears of members and with the consciousness that rival candidates are out flirting with the nominations in their districts, it is safe to say that all the pressure will be for a short session and a merry one, so that members can get back home to their fence-mending. For, oh, yes, that is another of the qualifications of a congressman—he must know how to cut posts, drive staples and splice barbed wire like a cowboy cabinetmaker.

. . Sir Galahad at the Wheel

(Continued from Page 5)

selfishly on the highway, to drive with caution, to act chivalrously, to report any mishap he suffers to the order, and to abide by the decision of the executive committee regarding application for renewal of membership.

The members do keep their words. In 1934, 86 per cent of the members drove throughout the year without even so much as a scratch on their mudguards.

In the same year three members had to forfeit the right to carry the badge and 27 applicants were turned down.

The admittance of applicants is strict; the order is not run for monetary gain. This fact caused many to prophesy its failure.

But it did not fail. From the 1000 members it obtained in its first year it has gradually climbed to 3201 members. Sir Malcolm Campbell is a member. Two chief constables are members. So is one assistant commissioner of Scotland Yard.

In 1931 the Prince of Wales joined. In 1933 his brothers, the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent, followed his lead.

All these people have lent their weight to the order in its fight for road safety. For, besides its duty of training gallant motorists, this knighthood of the roads never has forgotten its duty of pressing forward with road safety schemes.

In 1929 Lord Cottenham gave a series of radio talks upon road safety and good driving.

In 1931 the Highway Code was published, a move which the Order of the Road had suggested some years previously.

In 1934, when the Ministry of Transport asked for recommendations from various societies for schemes to be incorporated in new traffic regulations, the recommendations sent in by the order were, it is admitted, among the most comprehensive.

Among the ideas which were put forward in this report, although they are not claimed to be exclusive to the order, were pedestrian crossings, barriers at busy corners to rail off pedestrians, uniform local speed limits where such are necessary, and braking tests to show that braking equipment is in order.

Since then pedestrian crossings, barriers and a uniform speed limit in towns have all been adopted, and it is said that the Ministry of Transport intends to institute braking tests.

The speed limit goes further than the Order of the Road suggested. The order is antagonistic to speed limits as a whole, believing that speed is a modern commercial necessity and is only dangerous when misused.

Members of the order are proud of their records as drivers who never dent other people's automobiles. For 14 of their number have been driving for 39 years in the most chivalrous manner, and each member is proud of his badge.

There is also another association in Britain which caters for veteran motorists who are careful drivers, allowing them to display their years of care in the form of a number on the front of their cars. Admission to this group is slightly easier than admission to the Order of the Road.

There is a story that two roadside watchers were discussing the Order of the Road badge as it swept past on the front of a smart motorcar. One did not know what it was. The other replied:

"Well, if you have that badge on your car and a policeman sees it and you run into anything, you did not do it."

That is the sort of statement a nonmember might make. Because, if he were a member, he would know that you just don't run into anything. You're Sir Galahad.

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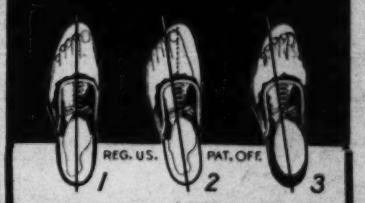
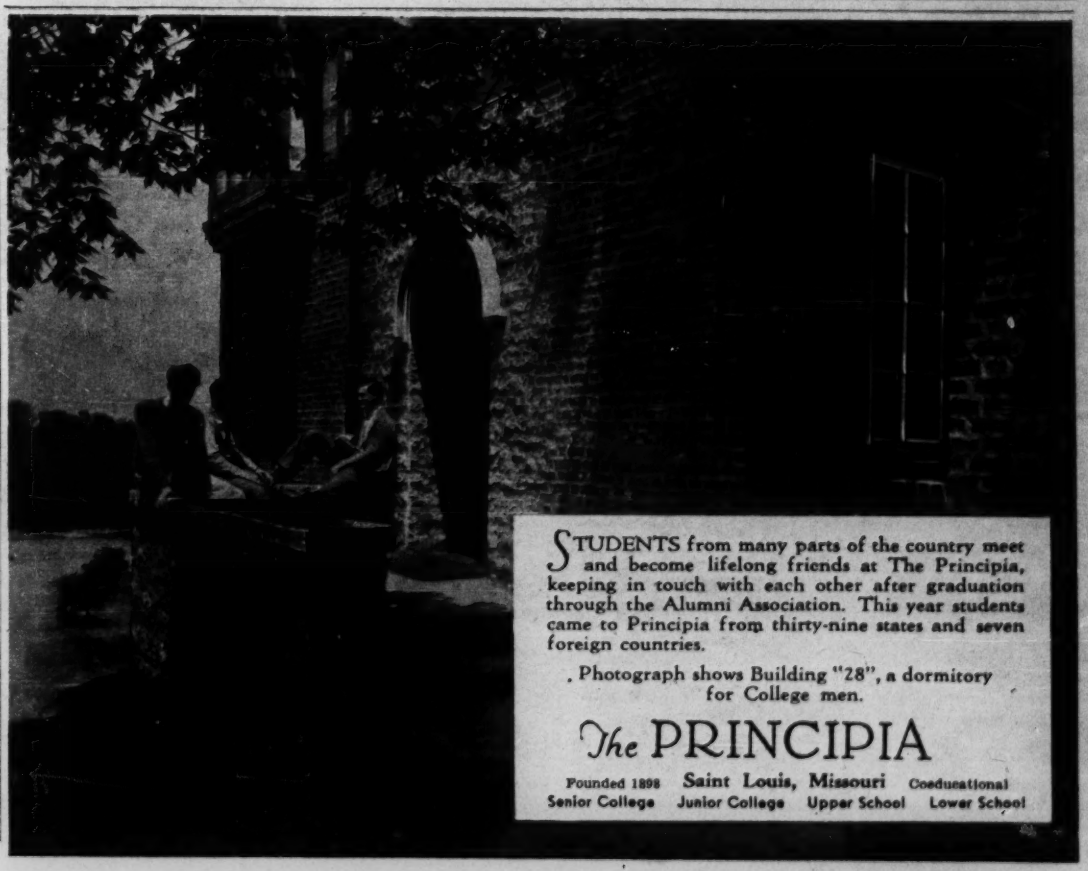


Men and women, put your feet on a proper foundation—a correct alignment from heel to toe—as in FOOT-JOY shoes pictured in No. 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer. You may find your shoes are incorrectly fitted.

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.



STUDENTS from many parts of the country meet and become lifelong friends at The Principia, keeping in touch with each other after graduation through the Alumni Association. This year students came to Principia from thirty-nine states and seven foreign countries.

Photograph shows Building "28", a dormitory for College men.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

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